



photo by RON STEWART

POUNDMAKER

Vol. 1, No. 3

Sept. 27, 1972

STUDENT HEALTH OFFICES DESTROYED IN TRAGIC ACCIDENT!
Although the whole affair is shrouded in mystery, Irving Q. Lipshitz, cat operator, admitted that he was hired by "an anonymous committee" and added that "they were the most shifty-eyed bunch I ever saw." Several doctors in the North Garneau area were unavailable for comment.

POUNDMAKER MANIFESTO

Poundmaker is now three issues old. Before we go any further, we (the staff of Poundmaker) feel we should make clear to our readers the philosophy which underlies our coverage and interpretation of situations and events, and the reasons why we have adopted this philosophy.

Most readers of newspapers and watchers of television enshrine somewhere in their minds certain assumptions about the media. These assumptions are not necessarily in full view of the perceiver's "mind's eye" while his other eyes scan newspaper columns. One of the most dangerous of these assumptions, and the most immovably inscribed, is that the media strive for, if they have not already achieved, OBJECTIVITY.

The concept is a chimera, a mythical and fantastic creature. Objectivity, says Webster's dictionary, is "(the quality of) emphasizing or expressing the nature of reality as it is apart from personal reflections or feelings; or 'expressing or involving the use of facts without distortion by personal feelings or prejudices.'"

We believe that there is a real world out there, and that human beings can be capable of seeing that world as it is, and understanding it correctly. However, we also recognize that our viewpoint is altered by our experiences and our interests. Each individual, therefore, confronts the situation of his daily life with a unique mental set.

This doesn't negate the possibility that groups of individuals could have some perceptions and understandings in common. Their common understandings result from like interests and experiences.

Newspapers, television networks, magazines, and radio stations are in a sense, groups, and they give us a view of reality that is unavoidably altered by many factors. Take, for example, a newspaper.

First, the editors decide for their readers what is "important" and "not important" by deciding to print this story, but to throw that one away; to send a reporter to cover this meeting, but no one to cover that one. This decision-making is necessary because there is a finite space in which stories may be printed, a finite time in which to complete the paper, and finite manpower available.

However, many editors would like to think that some immutable law of nature, as absolute as the Law of Conservation of Energy, governs their decision-making. They further remove their product from the mythical "objectivity" by deciding whether a story should be printed on the front page where almost everyone is likely to read it, or somewhere between the car ads and the classifieds where fewer people will find it.

More and more factors enter the process by which the real event reaches our eyes. Will the story have a big, blaring headline, or a timid, retiring one? Will the event be considered worthy of two columns of copy, or only two paragraphs?

Beyond this, the factors become more complex. Does the reporter interpreting the event for us really understand what was going on? What are his politics, his morals, his emotional state that day, his economic status? Is he especially clever at manipulating words to evoke specific emotional responses, and if so, what responses is he trying to evoke and why? Even single words have a highly significant effect on our eventual understanding

of the event. Here are some specific instances taken from Alberta daily newspapers, illustrating the effect of the newspaper's judgements.

-- Last winter, when unemployment in the country was at its yearly high, this time at a level more serious than in previous years, a Liberal Member of Parliament came back out West to do a little hand-shaking, speech-making, and explaining of the government's stand on the unemployment crisis. The reporters flocked like starving winter birds for the tidbits of verbal suet emanating from the honorable member's lips. His speeches were printed on front pages and read as the lead story on the TV news. He suddenly became the province's foremost expert on unemployment.

Here was a man who is very wealthy, has in all likelihood never been without a job in his life. At the same time, in that city, thousands of people lined up in the Unemployment Insurance Commission office and at the city and provincial welfare offices. Were they, who were experiencing the effects of unemployment and the frustrations of not being able to find a job, called upon as experts on the subject? Their voices were never heard in the newspaper that dutifully reported the politician's words at great length and in a prominent location on the pages.

Lesson: certain people are deemed by newspapers to be more credible and more knowledgeable than others by virtue of their position, not necessarily because of their relationship to the situation.

-- On the front page of another issue of that paper was a story of the murder of one man in that city. On one of the inside pages, lost among the advertisements, was a shorter story about a natural disaster in a South American country, in which thousands were missing and presumed dead.

Lesson: human lives, too, have relative newsworthiness and consequently, in the minds of the readers, relative value.

-- Words, too, make their often unrecognized impressions. The term "Viet Cong," coined by the South Vietnamese government, has derogatory connotations implying lawlessness, victimization of the people, and terrorism. The same group of guerrillas is called by some people the National Liberation Front. The difference? The first implies that the group inflicts cruel and senseless violence on their innocent countrymen, oppressing them. It also implies that the group is a small minority of terrorists, certainly not condoned by the majority of Vietnamese. The second implies that the group IS the people of Vietnam, or at least the vast majority of them, and that as the National Liberation Front they are trying to rid themselves of oppressors foreign and indigenous and to gain self-determination. The media in Alberta, of course, use "Viet Cong."

In all cases, the choice whether to use "Viet Cong" or "NLF", whether to ask a Liberal politician or an unemployed man to explain the sources and effects of unemployment, is made on the basis of the interests and history of the communicator.

The Edmonton Journal, as a subsidiary of Southern Press, one of the largest media corporations in Canada, depends on advertising for its profits. Advertising is a phenomenon of this particular economic system, that is,

capitalism. Without other corporations whose products and services must be sold through advertising, The Journal could not survive. And since The Journal and the people who run it have always found this economic system to be particularly beneficial to them, they tend to have respect for, and consequently support, the spokesmen for those who control this system.

They do not have as much respect for, or belief in, those who say this economic system has its severe disadvantages for many people. Briefly then, those who make editorial policy at The Journal have different interests than some of their readers.

Not all the decisions made in the media are made with these interests consciously in mind. Many are made by people who take for granted some of those "immutable laws of nature" when they should be questioning them.

Before it is possible for us to analyse the events and situations in our environment, we must first be able to recognize the viewpoints from which others see that world, and to establish honestly our own lookout point. Having established that, we must strive to avoid unnecessarily coloring our interpretations with the emotionalism of a moment, and above all, we must avoid unintentionally assigning connotations by our words or by the prominence we assign certain facts.

We, the Poundmaker staff, hope that we will become, in our coverage of events and in our interpretations, as familiar to you as close friends. We hope that by establishing our viewpoint in articles and editorials, you will be able to visualize not only the worlds we recreate on these pages, but the vantage point from which we saw them.

We feel that this is the only way we can honestly communicate with you. If you cannot determine our viewpoint, you cannot have any idea what we saw -- where shadows obscured our only-human eyesight; where the horizons of our vision lay.

This approach will, we hope, serve to unite us with our readers in a process of mutual understanding. We believe we constitute a group and that we have more in common with each other than just the cramped basement which is our office and the folded sheets of newprint that are the newspaper. We also believe that we have experiences, hopes, interests, feelings in common with our readers, and that it is possible for all of us to benefit by the effort to help each other to understand the world around us.

It is for this reason that we feel it is imperative that our newspaper be run democratically -- not merely by majority rule but by consensus. If everyone's interests are at stake, then everyone must be satisfied that his own and everyone else's interests are being served.

Only by recognizing the commonalities that unite us can we unite and help each other to act in our mutual best interests. We can only go a certain distance by ourselves. We need the help of our readership -- asking questions, criticizing, writing letters, contributing material, making suggestions, and maybe, if we deserve it, praising.

COMMERCE STUDENTS--The organizational meeting for the election of officers and formation of committees to work on the annual "Banff Student Business Seminar" will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 27 at 4:00 pm in CA-449.

See "Communism in Action" part 1, Wednesday, Sept. 27 in Room 280 SUB. There will be two showings at 7:45 pm and 8:45 pm. Admission is free. Part 2 will be shown Oct. 24. For more information please phone the Arri-Bolshevik Youth League at 435-7968.

SHORT SHORTS

Silent films will be shown every Monday 12-1 and Tuesday 12:30-1:30 in the Household Economics Building, room B-19, commencing on September 25th. Includes such great films as: Charlie Chaplin, Fatty Arbuckle, Francis X. Bushman, Laurel and Hardy, Pearl White and Mary Pickford. Sponsored by the Clothing and Textiles Division, School of Household Economics.

Attend a planning meeting for the Canadian Women's Coalition for Abortion Law Repeal on Thursday, September 28 at 7:30 pm in Room 104 in SUB.

Men's Intramural Turkey Trot, will be held Sept. 30th at 10 am beginning at the Jubilee parking lot. Entries accepted from 9:15 to 9:45 am the day of the race. The course is 2.3 miles long. Entrants will be provided with maps and posters. The first 3 persons across the finish line win turkeys. Also the unit with the most participants gets two turkeys.

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STUDENT HELP
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The Edmonton Boycott Kraft committee will be holding an organizational meeting to plan the strategy of the boycott for the coming month. Anyone interested in attending the Oct. 7th seminar is asked to contact Derek Cook at 11047 89th ave., ph. 433-2808

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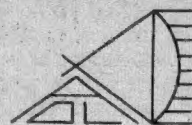
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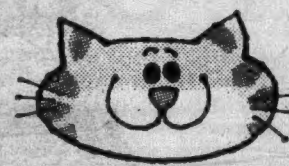
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For the first time, Japanese professional GO players are on a GO touring mission to North America.

They are travelling for two months visiting Toronto, Montreal and Edmonton in Canada and many large centres in the U.S.

Ichigen Okubo, 9-Dan; Yoshiaki Nagahara, 4-Dan; and Stuart Dowsey, an amateur 3-Dan, will present a 35-minute color film on GO and follow this with a talk and demonstration using a large magnetic display board, tonight (Wednesday) at 7:30 p. m. in Tory TL-11.

GO is a war game having only one important rule, the rule of capture, and only one piece, the stone. Unlike chess, in which victory comes about by trapping the king, GO is more like modern guerilla warfare in which the players try to control territory on the board and cut the opponent's lines of communication.

The winner is determined by the player who controls the most area at end-game. In some cases the difference is only one point, even though the board consists of a 19 by 19 grid.

Another feature of the game that is appealing is that a stronger player can give handicap stones to a weaker one. These stones are placed on specified points at the beginning of the game. The number of handicap stones between amateur players can be as many as 20. A professional will give a top amateur 3 or 4 stones.

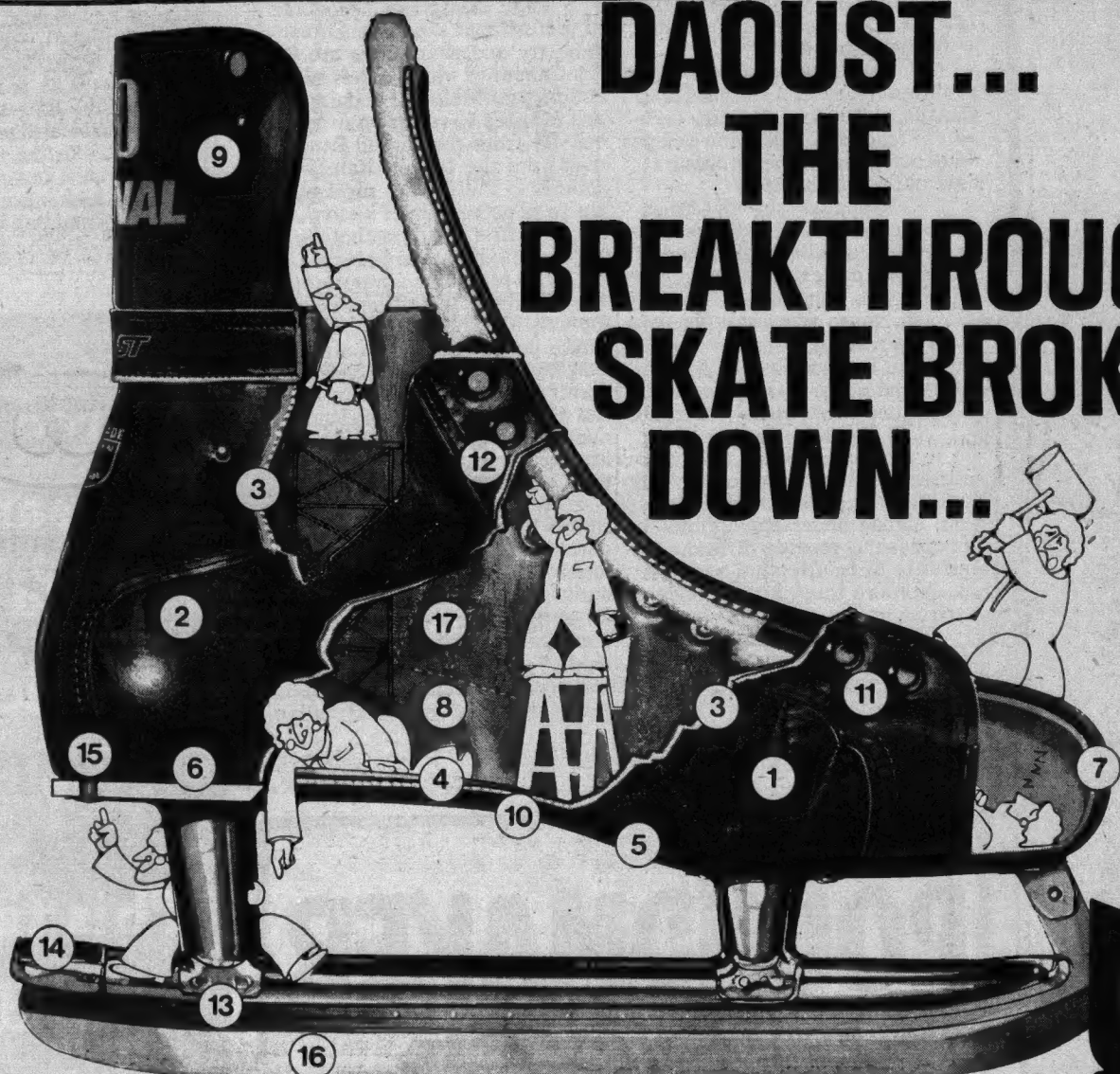
The simplicity of the rules, combined with the complexity and variety of strategies involved, have made GO a fascinating game of increasing popularity.

GO players on campus who wish to increase their skill battle every Tuesday evening in the SUB Meditation Room where the University of Alberta GO Club meets.



GO pros Nagahara and Okubo

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The Edmonton Motorcycle Club will sponsor a hillclimb on Monday Oct. 9, one mile east and 3/4 miles south of Bonaccord. Admission is \$1.50

Mailbox

POUNDMAKER now has a mailbox in SUB, located on the second floor by the SU offices. Mail to POUNDMAKER may be delivered in person to the mailbox or via campus mail service. However, we do believe that mail has been missing from this mailbox, so mail or deliver by hand to 11011-88 ave., in order to ensure delivery.

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Berry Wespoundmaker

Happened to be over at the Faculty Club the other day with Gerry... oh, excuse me!... Gerald A. Riskin, partaking of a few cool ones, and it came up in the conversation that he's planning a trip to Florida over the Christmas holidays for the entire Student Union executive on Student Union funds. Must say that I was happy to hear that -- after all, the money we put into Student Council is supposed to be used for our benefit, and heaven knows that a sickly, pale Student Council couldn't keep us nearly as happy as a healthy, robust, sun-ranned Student Council could. N'est-ce pas?

The University may be losing money, but I'm laughing. Happened to be looking over the enrollment figures the other day, and noticed that enrollment in the Faculty of Engineering is down 111 from last year. One never knows -- perhaps, four or five years from now, the species 'engineerica subhumana' may be extinct, and the campus will be safe for nurses, arts students, and other endangered species. We can always hope...

Which brings me to the frat rats -- a sure sign that the Social Consciousness of the campus is on the move. Yes, friends, it's 'rush' time again -- the annual marathon by the fraternities to attract fellow beer-quaffers and child-molesters to all the great things a fraternity can supply -- Walt Disney film festivals, panty raids, and Meaningful Discussions on football and women. Pity.

cic says:

FOREIGN PROFS NEEDED

but in lesser numbers

The following is excerpted from a policy paper on faculty citizenship in Canadian universities presented at the policy conference of the Committee For An Independent Canada in Edmonton September 14-17. The paper was written by Robert Page.

In the last decade and a half, Canada has seen the greatest period of university expansion in her history. In order to achieve such massive expansion in the 1960's, Canada attracted many able scholars and teachers from outside her borders.

The new arrivals made an important contribution to Canadian education and scholarship at a time when a sufficient number of trained Canadians were not available.

They settled mainly in Ontario and the West and they tended to be concentrated in the culturally-sensitive areas of the humanities and the social sciences where they came to dominate some departments.

The implications of this situation have been serious for Canada. With so many non-Canadian teachers, Canadian courses and Canadian Studies programs have fallen far behind.

With the "old boy" lines of communication leading back to the United States, qualified Canadian applicants have had difficulty in being hired. A decade ago, there was a shortage of graduate trained Canadians; today there is a surplus of Canadian talent and consequently no need to continue these hiring practices.

If Canadian universities are to remain vital and exciting institutions they must continue to have some teachers and scholars from abroad under appropriate conditions to provide different varieties of intellectual stimulus and promote international understanding.

This stimulating balance, however, is far from the situation in many departments currently dominated by Americans. As the

Canadian taxpayer is the major contributor to our university system, this system must reflect the Canadian character and Canadian priorities or else the very nature of the Canadian identity will be weakened and warped with time.

Today Canadian content is frequently given second place in the university curriculum because American and European topics are already so well known to the imported instructor and he is often unfamiliar with Canadian materials. Even when Canadian content is taught by foreign nationals it may be presented with an alien perspective. If Canadians are to understand and appreciate their country and its heritage, this type of unrelated and artificial teaching must stop.

In viewing the extent of foreign dominance there is no consistent pattern across the academic disciplines.

Some disciplines, especially in professional schools such as dentistry and pharmacy, are largely Canadian while others such as chemistry, biology, geography and classics have drawn more heavily from the United Kingdom than from the United States. American faculty are most evident in departments of history, English, fine arts, psychology and sociology-anthropology.

The problems are not confined to merely staffing departments but also to senior administrative posts. It will be noted here that the areas of American predominance are at the same time the disciplines of cultural importance and the ones which would attempt to analyse and explain the Canadian experience.

We have attempted to show in this paper that the present situation in regard to faculty citizenship at Canadian universities is unsatisfactory and has been deteriorating over the last decade. Foreign faculty formed 36.2 per cent of new appointments in 1962-63 and has since risen to 75.1 per cent of new appointments in

1971-72 at a time when qualified Canadians are unable to obtain faculty appointments.

This paper rejects a policy of legislated or arbitrary quotas for Canadian faculty or any attempt to force out foreign faculty that are already here.

But a new departure is urgently required at the present time. Firstly, qualified Canadians must be given preference on all new appointments. Where new foreign faculty are nevertheless required, the initial hiring should take the form of a short-term contract for say, three years.

All present and subsequent offers of a tenured appointment to foreign nationals should carry a requirement to take out Canadian citizenship. A tenured appointment is a commitment by this country to permanent or semi-permanent employment and this should be accompanied by a reciprocal commitment made by the foreign faculty member: namely to become a citizen of the country whose students he proposes to teach over the long-term.

We would also urge (but not require) all existing foreign professors to consider a tangible expression of such a commitment by taking out Canadian citizenship.



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POUNDMAKER

is a publication of the HARVEY G. THOMGIRT PUBLISHING SOCIETY, an independent University of Alberta students' society. Unsigned opinion published herein reflects the opinion of the Society and no-one else.

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advertising--Jim Selby

STAFF THIS ISSUE - After being reborn, us kiddies in the Poundmaker playpen burped - out. Participants in this psychedelic pooping - out were Henri (Yo - Yo) Pallard, Ron (Blotto) Yakimchuk, Winston Gereluk as the Mad Headlinist, Collette Forestt, Ann Harvey, Jim Selby, The Joker, Ian Birse, the anonymous pseudonym, Ross Harvey, Ann Shawcross, Cheryl Croucher, and various other babbling, dribbling idiots rattling around.

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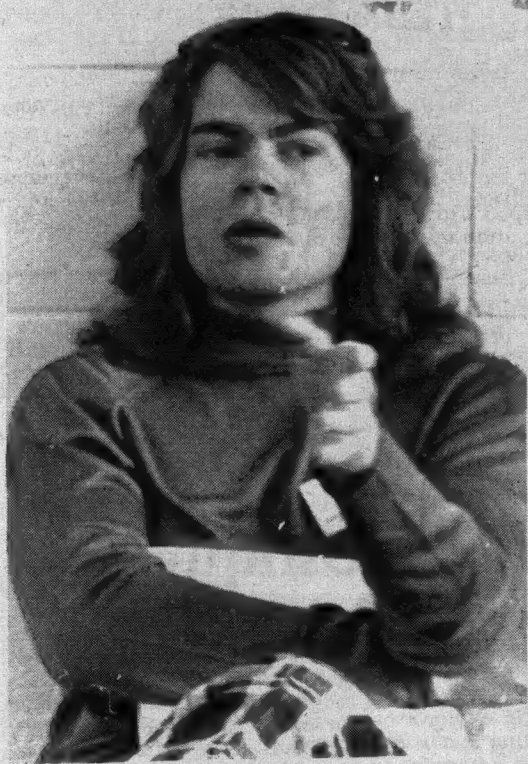
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thoughts on future education

CATALYST CONGRESS DRAWS STUDENT OPINION



The Alberta Congress on Educational Planning, sponsored and organized by Catalyst, a group of students commissioned by the provincial government, met in Banff the weekend of September 15-17. It was about the last of many seminars and meetings Catalyst had held over the summer months, all

organized to get student reaction throughout Alberta to the Worth Report on Education.

Planning for the Congress started six weeks previous, at a Think Tank session also held at Banff. Student leaders, resource people and other attendants were mailed a series of contact lists and information compiled from the seminar.

Each one received an invitation to the Congress.

Almost all major high school student unions were telephoned and asked to send representatives.

The final turnout was about 120; good -- considering it cost \$20 plus transportation to attend, but not as good if one looks at all the people who were asked to come and could have come, but didn't.

Sixty-five high school students formed the greatest percentage in attendance, mostly from rural areas. Urban representation was low, especially from Calgary, where the Congress apparently clashed with Frosh activities that weekend.

There was a poorer turn-out

from post secondary institutions, with only two people, for example, from each of the Universities of Calgary and Alberta students' unions.

A number of graduate students, however, did show up, serving as good resource people for the discussions, especially in the area where they were being taught, in early educational training.

There were also about six young women who work as housewives and five people who wanted to be classified as dropouts.

Unfortunately, only one person, Andrew Bear Robe, from the Department of Indian Affairs, was in attendance, apparently because of some hassle in the department about sending people down.

There were a few really good community resource people there too, such as Tim Christian, Carol Fraser from the YWCA and Mark Joy, student union director from Mount Royal College.

Relatively few people had read the complete report; most had just skimmed it or read the parts of it that pertained to their own particular areas of interest.

A few didn't know anything about the Worth Report at all, but were there to learn and contribute what they could.

Most people there seemed to have an incredible storehouse of information, personal experiences and opinions which they threw into the three group session discussions that took place Saturday and Sunday.

In each session, three groups were meeting simultaneously, each group discussing topics in a related area of interest. The idea was that if you got tired or the session was lagging you could move on to the next group and see what was happening there.

Some topics of discussion were community use of schools, the modified school year, unemployment, transferability, financing education, tenure, native education, and handicapped and disadvantaged learners.

There seemed to be strong agreement among the people to abolish tenure and reduce it to perhaps a five year contract.

New early childhood educational programs were called for, making sure that they weren't just a structurized Grade One classroom idea pushed down into the lower ages.

The present system of native education was deplored as was that for the mentally retarded, but since few resource people were available in those areas, there was very little information input except the bemoaning of present conditions.

Everyone agreed that the

photos: TOM TURNER

analysis: ANN HARVEY

report's new plan for grants and loans, based on the principle that the amount of money you receive is inversely proportional to your family's income, was a good idea. But apart from that, the topic of student financing was the most heated and controversial area of discussion.

Then there were all the interesting ideas and pieces of knowledge thrown in from the sidelines:

-- the idea of some university courses being made longer in length to keep people out of the unemployment market;

-- certain things in the original draft of the Worth Report that were conveniently left out of the one offered to the Alberta people, for example:

a scathing criticism of some professions that the University caters to, and how they make

at the sessions, at dinner, in the dorms or lounge, or in taverns in the town. Everyone knew future education could be a fantastic thing. They knew what they wanted.

Then came Richard Harmon, a staff organizer at the Industrial Area Foundation in Chicago, the one that has funded Saul Alinsky's organizing throughout North America.

And the realities of governments and bureaucracies, administrative tactics and deaf ears came flooding back.

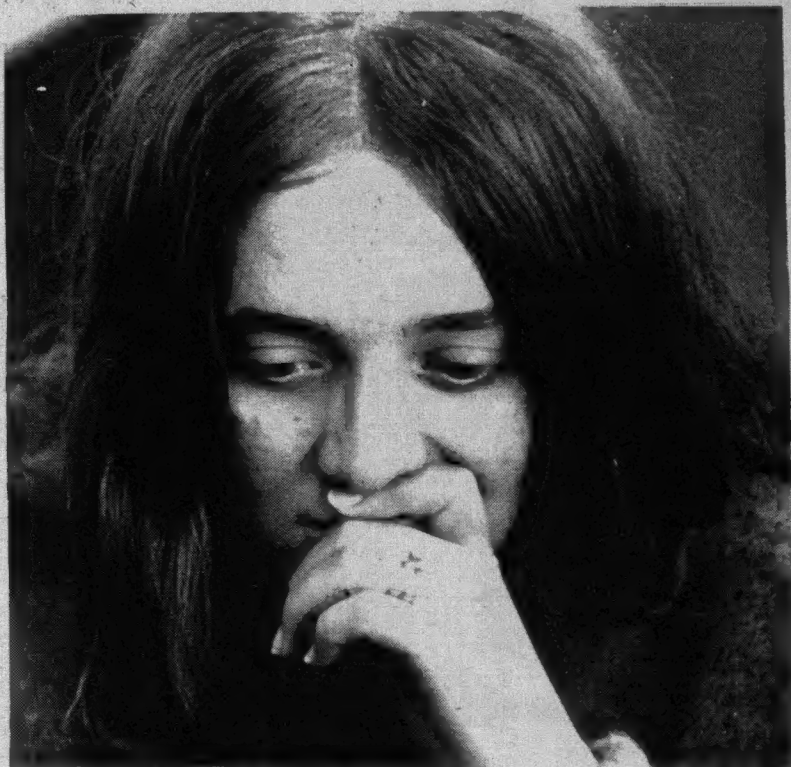
Suddenly you felt quite useless and pointless in attending a congress of a government-commissioned organization.

Some people, however, came away with hope and enthusiasm, with a feeling that they could really have a say in things that affect them.

People started compiling mailing lists of resource people they could contact in the future.

Someone had to keep things going, especially since the Catalyst group was breaking up after they had given the report of their findings to the cabinet committee.

The next day was going to be one of the torch-bearers' first chances to get at a central nerve. The ministers and deputy ministers of education and advanced educat-



demands and pressure the universities through their legal autonomy, i.e. practising certificates and their requirements;

-- the fact that principals of some schools receive an administration budget, from which comes his income and that of the people he decides to hire for the school, e.g. librarians and school counselors, who are often cut from the faculty so a principal won't have to pay their wages;

-- and did you hear the one about the chairman of the Calgary Public School Board who said that if it wasn't for the fact that he would be interviewed on tv about it, he probably wouldn't have read the Worth Commission Report on Educational Planning.

At any rate, for the members of the Catalyst Congress was mostly a case of reaffirming or casting a bit of doubt on general trends and opinions they had formed and gathered throughout the summer, although one or two new ideas did come to the surface.

The main outcome of the Congress seemed to be that people gained more personal knowledge and got to know people as contacts, perhaps for future action.

A high energy level was prevalent all weekend among the people attending. They would rap

ion were supposed to be attending the congress that Sunday, in the early afternoon.

Mother Nature or something was against us. It was snowing the next morning and though the clouds in the valley were starting to clear up by noon, the ministers phoned to say they couldn't possibly make it to Banff.

They were in Calgary, a little more than an hour away by car.

There were a lot of people who had taken the time and the money to come to Banff to tell the government and directly the ministers how they were screwing them around, who were justifiably pissed off.

Oh well, mates, take courage or whatever.

Apparently, in their preliminary meeting with the cabinet committee, (their main session is Oct. 12 or 13) Catalyst was informed that Education Minister Lou Hyndman was sending a letter of apology to all participants of the Congress Of Educational Planning.

Arrangements are being made for another meeting, probably Monday, Oct. 2, in Edmonton, and the following Wednesday in Calgary, where the ministers once again say they will be present. These dates, however, are not as yet confirmed. Here we go again.

POUNDMAKER, PAGE FIVE



NFT TO SHOW BUNUEL SERIES

During the next several months the people of Edmonton will be afforded a rare opportunity to see a very excellent film programme.

The programme, which will consist of a partial retrospective of the films of Luis Bunuel is being presented by the National Film Theatre (NFT) Edmonton.

The NFT is a group of people interested in bringing quality films before the public. The Edmonton group is affiliated with The Canadian Film Institute which has archives in Ottawa in which a collection of important cinematic art is being assembled. From these central archives and private distribution companies the NFT obtains its films.

From September 24 to December 17 the NFT is running a series of films by the legendary Spanish film maker Luis Bunuel.

Bunuel's best known work in this country is probably "Belle de Jour" (1966). His career as a Director extends back to 1929 however, when he made the surrealistic classic "Un Chien Andalou". When the film was released into the Paris scene it created a near riot.

Even today the imagery of this film, alternately horrifying and beautiful, seldom fails to grips an audience. From the first scene (a girl's eye being

slashed with a razor as she sits passively) to the last the audience is assaulted by a cascade of images.

This film was followed by an equally bizarre surrealist fantasy "L'Age d'Or".

Bunuel later worked in the U. S. and Mexico. During this period his films reflected an ever greater concern with social problems and the surrealist influence while still present, weakened. Among the films Bunuel produced during this period were "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" (don't be fooled by the title into thinking it an insignificant work in 1953) "The Young One" (1960) "Las Hurdes" (1932).

Because of his unorthodox views, radical reputation and the fact that much of his work was done in Mexico (far removed from the centers of the film industry) he fell into obscurity.

In 1950 however Bunuel won the Jury Prize at the Cannes Film Festival for his "Los Olvidados". This film was followed by a number which again established his reputation in the world of the film.

In view of his increasing notoriety he was invited back to Spain in 1960: he had been earlier exiled by the Spanish government.

He then made what many consider to be the finest of his films and the most representative of his career as a whole, "Viridiana". The film was hailed by the critics and won the Grand Prize at Cannes. The Spanish authorities attempted to suppress it and again exiled Bunuel from Spain, because of the film's anti-Catholic, sexually forthright stance.

During the 1960's and 70's Bunuel has entered a period of his greatest film masterworks. Among the films produced during these decades are "The Exterminating Angel" (1961), "Viridiana" (1960) "Belle de Jour" (1966), "Simon of the Desert" (1965), "Tristana" (1970) and "La Voie Lactee" (1968).

For the unflinching view of humanity that he takes, Bunuel has often been criticized. It has arisen however, from the man's great compassion.

Bunuel has some bitter comments on the Catholic church, privileged classes, sentimental morality, and self betrayal. Many will be appalled by Bunuel, nearly all will be fascinated.

The schedule for the upcoming showings is as follows:

Sunday, September 24 7:00
"The Fall of the House of Usher" (Bunuel assistant Director) 1928 and "The Exterminating Angel" (1961)

Sunday October 8 7:00
"Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" (1953)

Sunday, October 22, 7:00
"Un Chien Andalou" (1929) and "The Young One" (1960)

Monday, November 6, 8:00
"Tristana" (1970) and "La Voie Lactee" (1968)

Sunday, November 19, 7:00
"Simon of the Desert" (1965) and "The Criminal Life of Archibald dela Cruz" (1955) and "Land Without Bread" (1932)

Sunday, December 3, 7:00
"Viridiana" (1961)

All films will be shown in the Edmonton Art Gallery.

by George Webber

Lilly: 'Refreshing and Unique'

The Centre of the Cyclone:
An Autobiography of Inner Space

John Lilly: Julian Press, 1972

"Within the province of the mind, what I believe to be true is true or becomes true, within the limits to be transcended. This is the major thing to be said about all inner trips by LSD, by meditation, by hypnosis, by Gestalt therapy, by encounter group work, by dreaming, by isolation-solitude-confinement. This is what this book is about." -John Lilly

Within the multitude of writings celebrating expanded awareness, experiences of new realities and alternative states of consciousness, John Lilly's book is refreshing and unique.

Where much of this writing becomes esoteric, self-righteous, or simplistic, demanding leaps of faith or unceasing devotion, Lilly's biographical account of the finding and discoveries in his explorations of 'Inner Space' retains the tension of credibility. More together than the rebellious political ramblings of Leary and more insightful and complex than many of the cults and mysticisms

of the counter-culture, Lilly cannot be easily dismissed. And for good reason.

Lilly is a scientific explorer "nothing more, nothing less". A PhD in Medicine with an extensive reputation based on many published research findings, in the "Hard" sciences, he is not easily put down by the scientific establishment as a "quack" or "another Leary". Moreover, he is a qualified psychoanalyst and associate of the Esalen Institute. Throughout the book one is constantly aware of his skeptical, objective and scientific approach to his explorations. Yet his search for reality, and hence meaning, continually shatters traditional boundaries and perceptions. Isolated categories and the one-dimensional perspectives of the

At the same time Lilly's account of his personal, spiritual and scientific growth is told simply and directly, neither omitting the pain nor diminishing the joy. An aura of humility, wonder, and humor permeates the book.

Moreover, Lilly does not try to lay his trip. Rather he outlines some of the limits and barriers that he experienced and felt others might as they begin to move out of "consensus reality". He suggests a few guidelines learned from his many teachers including dolphins, Fritz Perls, Baba Ram Dass, St. John of the Cross, and Oscar Ichazo. He also comments

on the insights gained from his own experience and a meta-theory as to the source and resolution of many negative spaces. However, it is not a simple systematic therapy nor clearcut path to enlightenment. Perhaps, it indicates a few signposts and direction to follow.

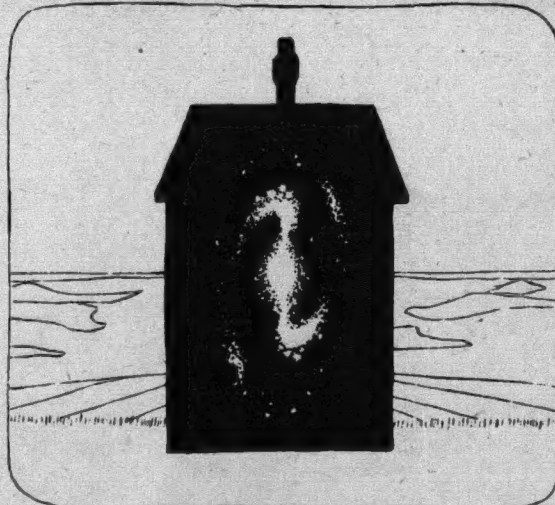
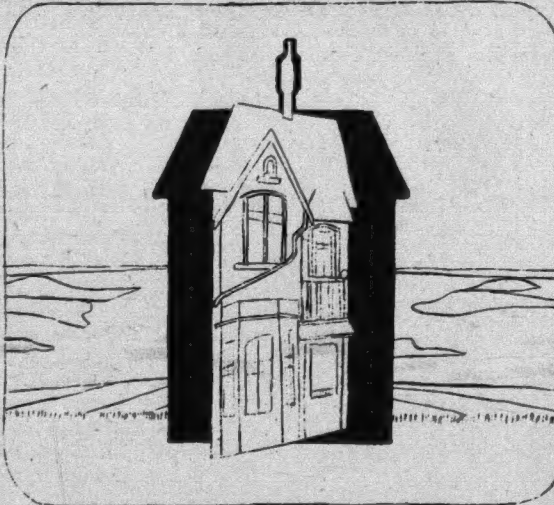
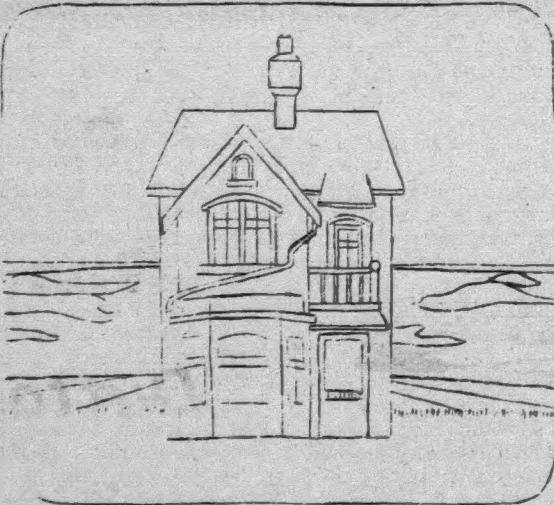
In his discussions with Oscar Ichazo, a Chilean "Master of a modern school in the esoteric and mystical tradition", Lilly says he felt many of the great spiritual leaders who reached the highest levels of consciousness did not teach but only served as examples. "But what we need more than an example, it is method."

Many of the contemporary efforts to achieve enlightenment are both anti-intellectual and anti-scientific. On the other hand, the disillusion and distrust of science and its accomplice technology is proving well founded. Lilly's book is a serious attempt to bridge the gap between the gurus and the scientists. In refusing to accept the narrow and exclusive limits of both approaches to enlightenment, he risks the condemnation of both. Yet surely by his example, practise and writing, Lilly is indicating a method of integrating the scientific and spiritual within the self.

by J. Slavik



OUT
WIND



STOP - COSMETICS REPORT

STOP (Save Tomorrow Oppose Pollution), now in roomier quarters, is still hard at work, despite the inconvenience of being removed from the facilities available at the University (printing services, research resources, etc.).

They have published a report on cosmetics and a list of recommendations. A condensed version appears below; the complete report of about 15 pages is available at the

STOP offices, 9707 107th St., phone 424-7942. The recommendations are being sent to the Hon. J. C. Munro, federal minister of health and welfare.

A report on the sulphur industry will be completed shortly.

The Food and Drug Administration in the United States announced late in 1971 that studies done on the chemical hexachlorophene indicate that it enters the blood-

stream of new-born infants when it is used as a skin cleanser in hospital nurseries. The U. S. studies found hexachlorophene residue in the blood of babies bathed with skin cleansers containing 3 per cent hexachlorophene. The blood levels found ranged from .109 parts per million to .646 parts per million -- the latter being more than 1/2 the concentration which produced brain damage in laboratory animals.

As of May 15, 1972, by a Canadian government regulation, any product which contains more than 3/4 of 1 per cent hexachlorophene will be available on a prescription basis only. Products with less than 3/4 of 1 per cent hexachlorophene are still freely available. In the past few years the use of hexachlorophene has escalated and today more than 300 consumer products contain hexachlorophene including soaps, acne creams, shampoos, makeup, mouthwash, toothpaste, face creams, body lotions, disposable diaper linings, foot powder, shower curtains, personal deodorants and vaginal deodorants, most of which contain 1/2 of 1 per cent.

Mercury, one of the most toxic substances known, is a long lasting poison which is cumulative in the body and capable of inflicting particular damage to the brain, the central nervous system, kidneys and liver. The toxicity of mercury compounds is extensively documented in scientific literature. It is well known that mercury compounds are readily absorbed through the unbroken skin.

A new law prohibiting the use of mercury in all cosmetics except eye makeup will soon be passed in the United States. STOP is asking for similar legislation in Canada.

Their recommendations are:

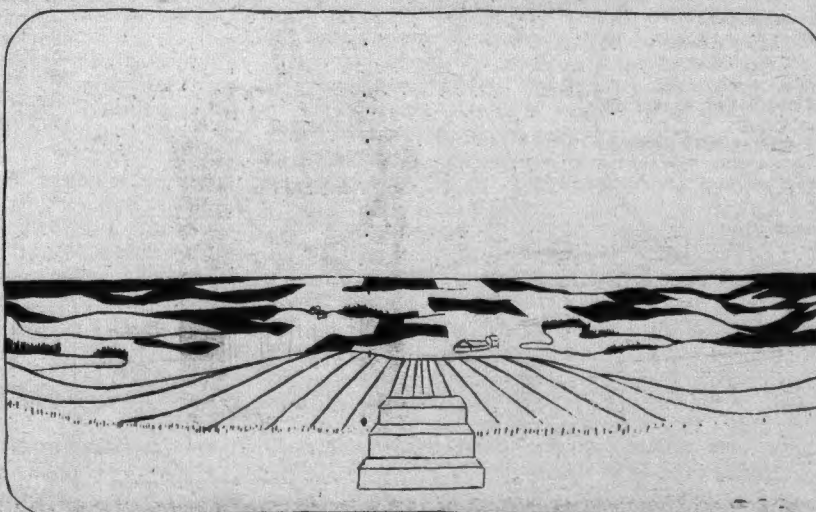
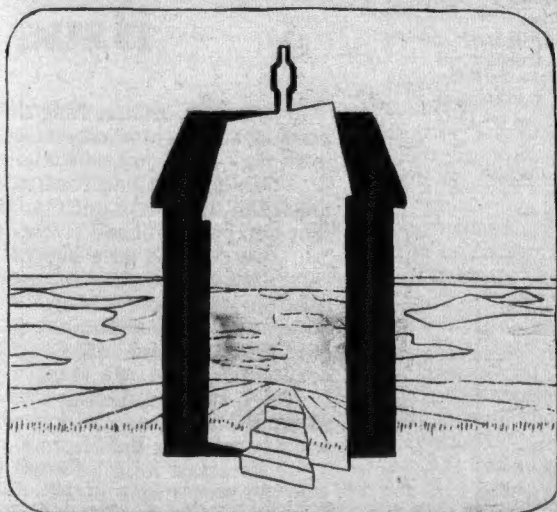
1. That cosmetics should be subject to strict labelling laws which would make listing all ingredients of the product mandatory.
2. That self-medication advertising claims made by cosmetic companies should be severely restricted.
3. That because of the questionable benefits and possible dangers of hormone cosmetic creams, their sale should be restricted.
4. That the ingredient hexachlorophene should be banned for use in all over-the-counter preparations and should be available by prescription only.
5. That legislation should be enacted to prevent manufacturers from advertising unreasonable beauty and improvement claims.
6. That there should be a total ban on the use of mercury and other heavy metals sometimes used in trace amounts in cosmetics.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!



by
**Ron
Dutton**

FARMERS ORGANIZING

chemicals disguise inferior foods

What really constitutes the good taste in the foods we consume? We want our foods to be 'pure,' 'fresh,' 'antiseptic,' and 'natural' at the same time.

But we are moving gradually into a world of designed consumer foods, where natural farm products such as milk, potatoes and grains are no longer complete foods to be eaten as part of a meal. They have become ever-expanding sources of raw materials to be utilized as building blocks for new and more diverse synthetic foods.

The new foods are geared for instant or prolonged use, with a zesty, tangy taste that lasts indefinitely. But how do

they preserve the 'fresh' taste? They plow through a field of chemicals; they breed the additives carefully so the consumer will be able to choke down the 'improved' emulsifiers, flavors, colors, sweeteners, texturizers, stabilizers, thickeners, antioxidants and preservatives.

This all goes to prove that we can eat anything, but is it necessarily nutritious?

The future leaves us with a vision of the automation of planting, processing and transporting food -- it will be pure, antiseptic, plastic food, untouched by human hands. No dirt, no sweat, just nice clean chemical pesticides and additives.

Take, for an example, a processed cheese that has been refined through the addition of essential chemical ingredients. Before being reprocessed, it was unfit for human consumption. The quality is not improved by processing, but the taste is 'better.'

Thousands of people have turned to natural foods to get away from pesticides and chemical additives. But the Green Monster continues determinedly to enfold us in its color, texture, and taste controlled, uniformly pre-sweetened world.

Can we resist? Or are our minds as plastic as our taste?

ontario dairy initiate krft

The Ontario dairy farmers have initiated, through the National Farmers' Union, a boycott on all Kraft products. After all other attempts have failed, the Ontario dairy farmers are effectively asking the 'big processors of their product, and the 'Hollo' biggest is Kraftco, to sit down at the bargaining table and negotiate the terms and conditions under which milk will be marketed.

There is nothing unusual in the demand for collective bargaining. In fact, it may be the only way many dairy farmers will be able to continue to survive. In 1970, Kraftco's net income was \$82 million; in the same year thousands of dairy farmers across Canada went out of business.

The federal government is now setting out to 'rationalize' Canadian agriculture to create a smaller number of farms all larger and more economically feasible.

The terms and conditions under which milk is presently marketed are set by provincial milk marketing boards. The Ontario Milk Marketing Board is presently bankrupt, disrupting the small cheese processing plants from many of them farmer owned cooperatives by assigning them purchasing quotas for milk that are far below their production capabilities.

This marketing board operates under the guise of democracy: 11 of its 13 members are farmer representatives. However, what is the present freedom of this marketing board? It has been set up to isolate it from the control of those it ostensibly represents. An election of representatives is held every four years.

But the Ontario Milk Commission, a government agency, can veto any decision made by the OMMB. Producers, on the other hand, must accept all OMMB ruling approved by the OMC.

Today, in fact, Kraftco does not

ommb pressuring out cheese co-op

The Plum Hollow Co-op, situated about 18 miles north west of Brockville, Ontario, is a good example of what is happening to small cheese processors in Ontario. The Co-op is owned by 38 farmers who have invested \$60,000 in it. In 1970 it paid an 8% dividend on investment to its farmer owners while it produced just 206,290 pounds of fine Ontario natural cheddar cheese. This factory is starving to death because it can't get enough milk to make cheese to meet the demand for its

products, even though its farmer-owners produce more than twice the eight million pounds of milk the plant used in 1970. The reason, of course, is that the Ontario Milk Marketing Board won't let the farmers who own the plant ship their own milk to it. The OMMB instead directs them to ship their milk elsewhere. The whole quota system administered by the OMMB is the key to the process of squeezing out the little producers and the small processors like the Plum Hollow Co-op. They are forced either to sell out or buy more

quota milk. There is no guarantee to the small plant that buys additional quota milk that it will in fact be able to process more milk; the OMMB has been known to slash quotas after a plant buys the additional milk. If a plant uses more than its quota, an equal amount of milk is deducted from its quota for the next year. Thus the OMMB and the OMC strangle the small producer and starve the small processor. They are advised to sell out because they are not 'viable'.

low calorie dressing

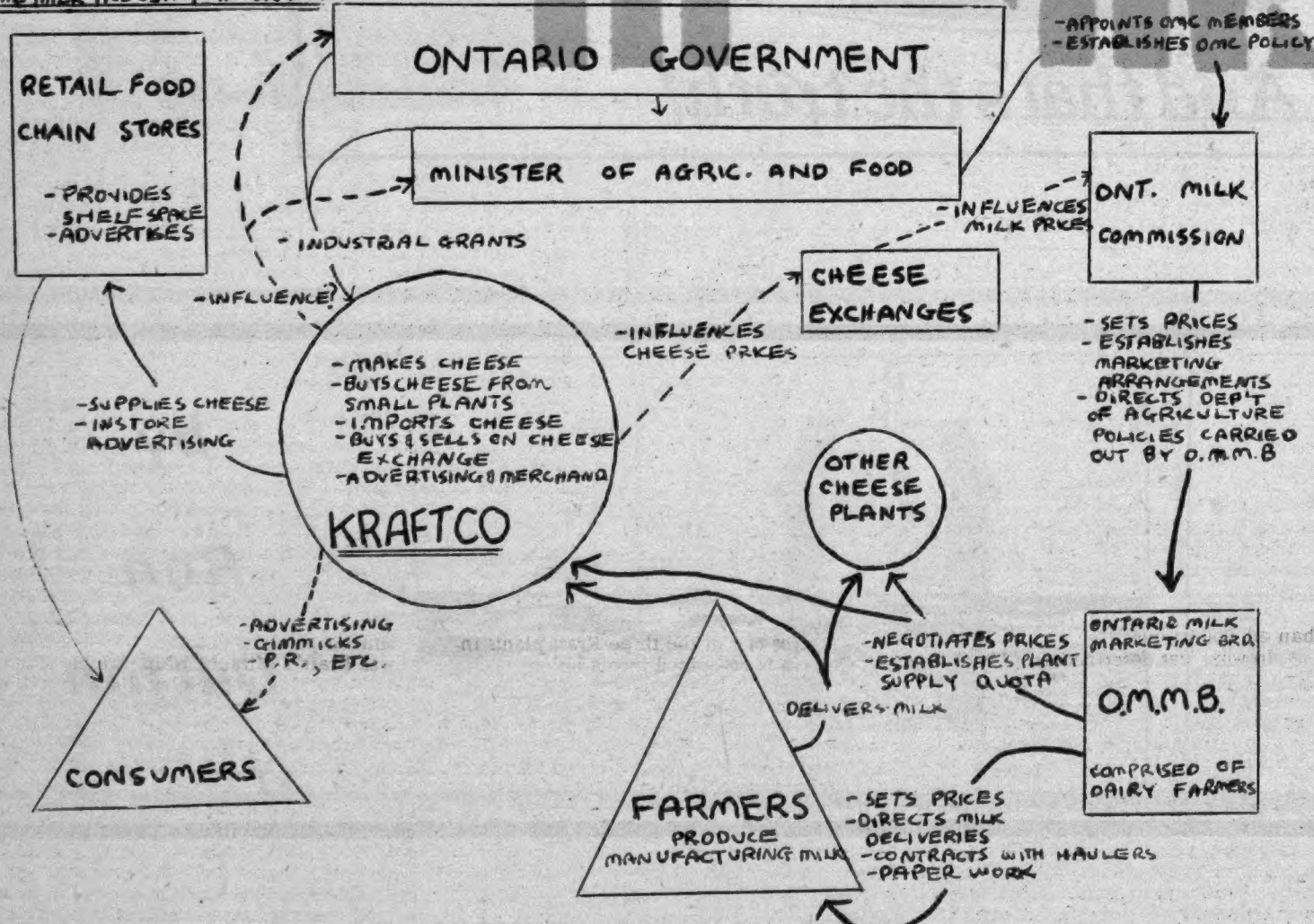
3 tsp. liquid artificial sweetener
1 tsp. dry mustard
1/2 cup vinegar
1/8 tsp. celery seed (optional)
1/8 tsp. black pepper
2 tsp. salt
2 tsp. unflavored gelatin
1 tbsp. cold water
1 tbsp. instant minced onion flakes
2 cups buttermilk

Method

Combine first six ingredients in saucepan. Bring to a boil. Mix gelatin with cold water, and add to hot mixture with onion flakes. Cool and add buttermilk. Refrigerate till thickened. Will keep a long time, refrigerated.

If too thick, use blender to whip.

WHO DOMINATES AND CONTROLS THE MILK INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO?



collective action issue in milk

Our aim in launching this boycott! Put it in position to bargain collectively on behalf of our milk they ship, just as workers in a traditional union.

We have picked Kraft to boycott because it is the field. If we can get it to the bargaining table that can be broadened to the rest of the industry.

We decided on a boycott after years of frustration. We started out with good arguments. We asked the Ontario Milk Commission for the facts and figures to show that milk shippers were dairy industry could afford to pay more of the cost of processing our milk. We received polite heads and tails.

We learned through this and other experience which are supposed to be for the benefit of the farmers and agencies for the big monopolies. We asked Kraft to meet with us but they refused. So we set up a picket line around the plant from the truckers who refused to cross one. Then the company's agent, the Ontario Milk Marketing Board, with an injunction, so we took our picket off. Even it isn't enough.

It seemed our only alternative, and we held

Please report it

(from the official flier published by the National Farmers' Union)

ING KRAFT BOYCOTT

agri-business vs. the family farm

day farmers kraft boycott

init- want to negotiate with anyone, as long as
' Union is governmental friends continue to deliv-
er all er bankrupted cheese processing cooperat-
orio lives, one after another, into Kraftco's lap
the 'for an example, read about the Plum
the 'Hollow Co-op on these pages.)

Some time ago the McFarlane task
is and force on agriculture in the 1970's appeared,
mar- stating that by the year 1980 two thirds of
the then existing farm families will have
dema- left the land. The present migration from
t may the land is due at least in part to the cost-
will price squeeze whereby large agri-business
70, -- secondary industry related to farming,
on; infrom machinery manufacturers to food
mers processors -- have been able to dictate to
the farmer and absorb much of his profit.

The NFU is concerned that the exter-
mination of family farms will result in the
all control of farmland by the big corporations
ble, 'of agri-business.

The government has done nothing
y about this. It is in fact trying to take the
Ontar smaller marginal farms out of production,
ank- banishing them by 'economic necessity'
plants from the Canadian economy to that speci-
ativesal governmentally prepared purgatory, the
for big city welfare ghetto. It is the measure-
tion of the government's sophisticated incompet-
ence that it treats its prophecies of rural
under decline as inevitable economic fact. But
mem- these prophecies are self-fulfilling. They
wever, are fulfilled by such direct governmental
mark- actions as the creation and control of the
olate milk marketing board that is to 'rational-
ibly ize' the dairy industry.

The Ontario dairy farmers, through
ars, the National Farmers' Union, are fighting
on, a back. Since Kraft refuses to come to the
leclisio bargaining table, a boycott has been init-
the iated. You can support the boycott by
ruling asking for alternate products in your super-
market.

not

iveargaining n ru boycott

boycott) put the National Farmers' Union into a
n beha our dairy producers, for a price on the
a traditio bargain for their wages.
cott base it is the corporation that dominates
bargai table we will have made a breakthrough
of the dairy.

er year frustration with few results.

We approached the Canadian Dairy Com-
mission the Ontario Milk Marketing Board with
k ship weren't being paid enough and that the
more of the enormous profits taken from pro-
tre here and nothing more.

Other erences that these marketing agencies,
benefit the farmers, are nothing more than fronts
ies.

a us buy turned us down cold,
round (a) plant and received tremendous support
cross one. However, they were threatened by
o Milk Marketing Board, and we were threatened
r pickoff. Even though we won a pay increase,

ve, still holding our milk, was this boycott.

Pleaseport it.

lished the National Farmers' Union)

A quote from Ramparts Magazine, in
an article discussing agri-business:

"The fact is, giant farms are NOT
more efficient than small farms, even
in a strictly economic sense. The govern-
ment's (American) own studies conclude
that all the economics of size can be
achieved by modern, fully mechanized,
one- or two-person farms ranging from
100 to 600 or sometimes to 1,000 acres,
depending on the crop. It is worth remem-
bering that "inefficient" family farms
have been producing national food sur-
pluses for decades.

"Concern for small farms is not nost-
algia for the past -- it makes economic,
political, social and ecological sense. We
have been taught to assume without think-
ing that big and powerful equals efficient
and good. The demise of small farms has
profound effects on both urban and rural
America. As 2,000 farm families a week
leave their land, local businesses, schools

and community groups shut down. More
people crowd into the cities (75 per cent
of Americans now live on 2 per cent of
the land), where they will be dependent
on big agri-business corporations for their
food (and possibly their jobs, housing, etc.)
As large landholdings replace family farms,
and the cities become even more crowded,
rural communities turn into company towns.
A 1944 study by anthropologist Walter
Goldschmidt compared two farm commu-
nities in California's San Joaquin Valley,
Arvin and Dinuba. Arvin was character-
ized by large landholdings, Dinuba by
family farms. The difference was striking:
The majority of workers in Dinuba were
self-employed, while two-thirds of the
workers in Arvin were agricultural wage
laborers. Dinuba supported twice as many
independent businesses and did 61 per cent
more retail business. Dinuba had many
more parks, schools and community groups
as well as more institutions for local pol-

itical decision making.

"Goldschmidt originally planned to
extend his research to include all farm
communities in the San Joaquin Valley,
but a vigorous campaign spearheaded by
the powerful Associated Farmers forced
him to discontinue his work. To this day,
no follow-up study has been done -- it is
difficult to get research funds to look into
the American power structure. But it seems
likely that a comparable study today
would yield even more striking results.

"Today the Bank of America, the
world's largest agricultural lender, works
closely with big corporate farmers while
frequently refusing loans to small farms,
thus giving another non-agricultural
impetus to corporate control of the land.

"California is only the most import-
ant example of the need for land reform
in the United States. But everywhere the
pattern is the same: land, whether agric-
ultural, timber, urban, is increasingly
controlled by big corporate interests."

NFU requests bargaining rights

In Alberta, the National Farmers
Union presented a brief to Agriculture
Minister Hugh Horner requesting legis-
lation to give the NFU power as a bar-
gaining agent for farmers in the province.

The proposal asked the provincial
government to introduce an Agricultural
Producers Collective Bargaining and
Marketing Act at the 1973 spring session
of the legislature which would revise the
bargaining and marketing structure of the
industry, providing for recognition of the
union as exclusive spokesman in matters
dealing with government regulation and
legislation.

Dr. Horner, in refusing to consider
the proposal, said "there are other ways

to increase farm income." He pointed out
that farmer-producers are already well
organized through the commodity market-
ing board system.

The NFU proposal asked that that
organization be given certified collective
bargaining rights provided it met certain
pre-conditions.

The act proposed by the NFU would
have established government-appointed
regulatory agencies with powers to enforce
negotiated contracts and would require
companies or individuals wishing to do
business with farmers to make contractual
arrangements through the union.

The NFU would have to get 51 per
cent of Alberta's farmers as members.
Agreements would have to be binding

on all farmers in any bargaining area.

Agreements would have to be ratified
by members.

Only union members would have the
right to vote on agreements.

Only producers of a particular comm-
odity would have the right to vote on a
marketing agreement dealing with that
commodity.

The union could be decertified at any
time by a majority vote of members in
any bargaining area.

Membership in the union would be
voluntary.

Dr. Horner said he was not prepared
to scrap the provincial marketing boards
that are already in effect.

the face of the enemy

as large as Borden's, its nearest competitor,
which is listed as number 54 of the "Fortune
500" of 1970, Kraftco has over \$782 mill-
ion invested in land, machinery and equip-
ment alone.

The Federal Trade Commission restri-
ctions on Kraftco dairy acquisition had
some effects on the corporation of special
interest to Canada. Following the domestic
restrictions, the company began looking
outside the U. S. for markets. Six of seven
important corporate acquisitions listed in
Standard and Poors after 1963 were beyond
the U. S. borders. These were in several
different countries from England to Mexico.
Two of the companies were in Canada, one
being Purity Dairies which became a sub-
sidiary of the already Kraftco controlled
Dominion Dairies. The growth of these
foreign subsidiaries is possible with little
investment from the parent corporation. In
some cases, currencies are borrowed from
host countries, such as Venezuela, to fin-
ance new subsidiaries.

Taxpayers are forced to subsidize the
Kraftco plant at Ingleside, Ontario, to the
sum of over \$250,000 in the form of an
interest-free forgivable government loan.

Not one of the three Kraft plants in
Ontario is organized into a union.

The predominant corporation in the
food marketing field, Kraftco dominates
the cheese market in North America. It
is the "price leader" of the industry and
has more influence on the wholesale price
of cheese than any other organization.
This price, in turn, affects the price paid
to shippers of industrial milk.

Behind the scenes, Kraft dominates
the marketing of industrial milk in Ont-
ario via government marketing agencies.
The marketing agencies see their service
to monopolies such as Kraftco as having
two main aspects:

- 1) insuring the monopolies a steady,
dependable and ample supply of milk
at as cheap a price as possible;
- 2) "rationalizing" the dairy industry
by driving the small farmer off the
land and the small cheese factory out
of business.

Some quotes from Ralph Nader's
study group report on the Food and Drug
Administration in the U. S. are enlighten-
ing. The Chemical Feast, on page 85,
says, "one Food and Drug Administration
official believes that Kraft has been res-
ponsible for a major decline in the quality
of cheese made in the USA but the agency
can do nothing about it spite of various
cheese standards."

On page 129, it continues: "three of
the most important loopholes in the (Amer-
ican) law were the 'distinctive name' pro-
vision, the failure to require an indication
of quality on labels and the failure to re-
quire that food products clearly identify their
contents on labels. The distinctive name
provision in the 1906 Act meant that if a
manufacturer was clever enough to think
up a distinctive designation for his product,
it would not have to meet standards for
similar products under law. One such item
was Kraft's Miracle Whip, which appeared
to be a salad dressing but did not have to
meet dressing standards because it was des-
ignated as a whip. Kraft and Borden used
the distinctive name clause of the law to
escape requirements for process cheese.
These cheeses gave Kraft and Borden a way
of using up unsalable cheeses. The low
quality, hard and mold cheese that the
public will not buy can be conditioned,
ground up, heated and combined with
salt, water and an emulsifying agent, then
poured into packages ready for sale. Vel-
veeta and Borden's Chateau were similar
to process cheeses and avoided standard-
ization."

please, oh please!

I'm sorry the accompanying article has to be so long. But then the Board of Governors, Wyman, Tyndall, Leitch and their underlings have been trying to shaft Student Health for a long, long time.

Why? First, it's a student service, and students are shit. Second -- well I can't print that because I haven't the money to hire lawyers, and they do. But I can say this: If SHS is axed, watch to see who has financial interests in the medical clinics which will go into the Batoni building just off campus.

So, on to the screw-job.

First, there was one Committee on Student Health, but it didn't have the "right" attitude to suit the Board of Governors and their hirelings, the Administration. So they had a second "Review Committee" set up, and they tried to stack this Committee with the "proper" people. But this offended the sense of fairness which some people at this University still have. They made sure the Committee wasn't stacked. As a result, Tyndall didn't get to be Chairman, and didn't get to control the Committee, and things began to go not so well for the B of G plan.

But they don't give up that easily. Wyman had the name changed from Student Health Service to University Health Service -- as if that would disguise the fact that it was a student service that was getting it in the ear!

Throughout the affair, the reasons given by Wyman, Tyndall & Co. for reviewing the Service kept changing. First, they said it was because of Medicare. When that was proven to be poppycock, they changed it to reasons of space. But even when a proposed permanent new site for SHS was killed, that wasn't enough. The Service itself had to go.

So a new reason was given: "budgetary considerations". SHS was told it had to cut its budget. Sure, other areas in the University had to cut their budget, but SHS was made to cut more. When SHS came up with a proposal to save \$84,000, that proposal was delayed and blocked by the actions or inactions of Wyman, Tyndall, and the B of G. Ultimately it was rejected because of a decision by the Alberta Hospitals Commission, whose chairman was -- surprise -- also the Chairman of the University Board of Governors, Dr. J. E. Bradley. So Student Health didn't get to save that money, and maybe the B of G thought it wouldn't be able to make the necessary cuts and still keep functioning.

Anyway, when it looked like neither of the two SHS committees was going to come up with the proper recommendations (i.e., close down Student Health), rumours began circulating that the B of G were going to shut it down anyway by cutting off its funds. The former Gateway ran a front-page SHS story, and the widespread outcry probably prevented the B of G from doing anything blatant -- but only until Gateway stopped publishing for the year.

After long discussion and evaluation of facts, both SHS committees came out strongly backing the necessity for continuing SHS. The B of G saw that the rational democratic process wasn't working for them. So they decided to act unilaterally, and imposed a compulsory SHS fee on students. Both of the democratic committees deplored the imposition of a fee, as did the elected officials of the Students' Union and the Grad Students' Association. This didn't affect the Governors, however, as they had decided that the democratic process wasn't for them anyway.

Perhaps they expected an outcry, because they had a new twist of the knife ready: make the fee optional, and if "enough" students don't - or can't - pay it, SHS will be closed down. They never did say how many was "enough", and I think that no matter how many students paid it they would have said it wasn't "enough".

Another mass outcry forced them to withdraw what Wyman called the "implied threat" to SHS -- but they still imposed the fee. The money, incidentally, doesn't go to SHS at all, but goes to the general university funds. It's just a sneaky way of getting more money out of students to help the University's bad financial position. It's a dirty, underhanded way in a year when the Provincial Government has told the universities not to raise fees. Again, it's students who have to pay more: I sure as hell don't see them assissing \$30,000 profs or administrators even one lousy extra nickel -- on the contrary, they give them a salary increase.

But the B of G still hadn't finished with Student Health. Somehow (by firing workers) Dr. Ball managed to reduce his budget by the amount the Administration told him to. "What?" they said, "Student Health still on its feet? We can't have this!" So they came up with yet another way to get rid of it: Tell Ball the Service has to completely pay for itself; the University will give it no money. "Break-even basis" is their euphemistic word for it. "Break Student Health" is what it is.

I say make the lying, conniving, double-dealing administrative offices pay for themselves. I say make the extravagant private Faculty Club pay for itself rather than giving it a University subsidy every year. Stop providing arrogant lying administrators with free personal cars.

Why is it that student services get cut? Because in this case they want us to go to a private doctor, away from the campus, where we have to wait a week for an appointment, then sit in his office for an hour before we see him, perhaps have to pay an extra surcharge over and above Medicare, pay for quixiliary services, and then pay high prices for any medication needed.

If we were highly-paid administrators who take time off work with impunity, we might find that system a.k. But university committees have concluded that it is a basic student necessity to have same-day access to doctors on campus, without appointment, with no surcharge, and with nominal cost for medication.

Why then is this service threatened? Cause we don't have the power, baby? Power is what it's all about, and don't kid yourself. Rational democratic procedures are respected by the Board of Governors and the administration only so long as they come up with the decisions these groups want. That is proven in this case.

So what do we do? Well, it's their power against ours. You could go out and buy a gun and shoot the sons of bitches, but in this society you're not supposed to respond to the naked use of power by using naked power yourself.

So here's what you can do: the Administration is charging a \$10 fee, leading students to believe that the money is going to Student Health, and that if a student doesn't pay the fee, she or he can't use Student Health. The money isn't going to SHS, and Dr. Ball says SHS can't refuse treatment to students even if they don't pay the fee. You are already paying \$12.50 which should be going to SHS, but isn't.

SO DON'T PAY THE \$10 FEE; SIGN THE FORM AVAILABLE AT THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE which says "I opt-out of paying this fee".

The Administration has tried to put students in the position of showing that they want Student Health by paying \$10 which will go into general university funds.

INSTEAD, SHOW THAT YOU WANT STUDENT HEALTH BY USING THE SERVICE.

You could also write a polite note in response to their dirty tactics, telling them they'd better restore Student Health Service to its former full status, with full budget or else you'll... uh... complain to the Red Cross?

Some of us around here better smarten up: If the Administration isn't going to respect rational democratic procedures, and if they show us that power is what ultimately counts, do they really think their nice buildings are going to last long?

Story by doug mustard

JUNE 9/71 A memo from the Board of Governors (B of G) to the Secretary of General Faculties Council (GFC) asks that an item be placed on the agenda of the June 21 GFC Executive meeting to establish "a joint Committee of GFC . . . to review the role and future development of the Student Health Service," and says "Dr. Tyndall will speak to this item." Tyndall is Vice-President of Finance and Administration, and a member of the Board of Governors' Finance Committee.

JUNE 21/71 GFC Exec. listens to Tyndall's proposals for a Committee to review Student Health Service (SHS), to be composed of three members of the University Planning Committee, three members from GFC, and one member from the present Student Health Service Committee.

Tyndall argues that the review of SHS "is necessary in the light of the Medicare scheme" and "is also desirable because a decision regarding space for this group must now be made."

GFC Exec. recommends that the proposal "go forward to General Faculties Council with the recommendations of the GFC Exec."

JULY 9/71 Dr. F. B. Cookson, a member of GFC Exec. and a doctor at SHS, returns to Edmonton to find that in his absence GFC Exec. has forwarded the SHS review proposal with its recommendation. He writes to GFC Exec. and points out that its June 21 meeting had met and acted without having enough members present for a quorum. Any business transacted would have to be considered again at a future meeting with enough members present. Cookson asks that the SHS item be discussed on August 23, the next meeting he is able to attend, "because I have a particular interest in Student Health Services," and he wishes to speak on the proposal.

Cookson also states "I find Dr. Tyndall's reasons for a review somewhat difficult to follow. In

particular I note his reference to the introduction of the medicare scheme. I would point out that the Student Health Service is a health care delivery service of a specialized nature, whilst the medicare scheme is a health care payment system. The two are not directly related."

JULY 19/71 In the absence of Dr. Cookson, GFC Exec

again considers the proposal for a SHS Review Committee. They have Cookson's letter requesting postponement of the SHS item until he can be present to speak on it, but they decide to go ahead.

Dr. Wyman, President of the U of A, says that the University is "looking at all times into the budget very carefully in view of the present financial situation" and therefore a review should be made to see whether SHS is "really necessary with the establishment of Medicare." He backs the B of G proposal.

Moved by Dr. Allen, seconded by Dean Coutts, that a committee be struck to review the Student Health Service and referred to the Nominating Committee for personnel. GFC Exec. July 19/71 CARRIED



MAX WYMAN



JOHN BRADLEY

SEPT. 27/71 General Faculties Council sets up the review committee:

Dr. Tyndall moved, seconded by Dr. Corman, that a Joint Committee of General Faculties Council, the University Planning Committee and the Student Health Service Committee be established to review the role and future development of SHS.

Tyndall's proposal calls for the Committee to have three members from each of the first two groups, but only one member from the Student Health Service Committee.

Wyman supports the proposal, saying "since SHS had been established conditions concerning public health care in the province had changed considerably and "it was felt that the time had come to review the operation of SHS and the policy of its future development."

NOV. 4/71 GFC Nominating Committee selects members for the Review Committee. To the members from the University Planning Committee, it adds Cookson and two students as the members from GFC. In the words of one member, "the Nominating Committee felt this would provide fairer representation" than the original B of G proposal backed by Tyndall and Wyman.

john....gordon....lorne....max....

Nov. 9/71 The Review Committee meets.

Its members are Tyndall, D. R. Clandinin and M. Horowitz, from the Planning Committee; Cookson, G. McCubbin (undergrad student rep), and J. Salmela (grad student rep), from GFC; S. Greenhill from the Student Health Service Committee. The Review Committee elects Greenhill as its Chairman.

Nov. 9/71 The original Student Health Service Committee is told

that Wyman "had indicated verbally that the Service might better be called *University Health Service*" rather than Student Health Service. The word "Student" is officially dropped.

Dr. Ball, the Director of SHS, presents a proposal which would result in transferring the cost of the Health Service's infirmary service to the University Hospital, a saving of about \$84,000 for the Health Service budget. The SHS Committee sees that the existence of the new Review Committee means that the SHS Committee now cannot act on Ball's proposal to save this money.

Ball tells the Committee of "Financial savings to the Service" resulting from a new policy of the Highways Department regarding ambulance costs.

He reports that "no progress has been made" on the question of a more permanent building space for SHS.

Nov. 26/71 The SHS Committee is told by the Executive Director

of the University Hospital, Dr. B. Snell, that the Hospital Board has not dealt with Ball's \$84,000 infirmary proposal "in part because of the suggestion of President Wyman that consideration be given to the Hospital taking over the entire program" of the Health Service. Wyman is a member of the Hospital Board as well as the President of the U of A and a member of its Board of Governors.

Snell and the Committee agree that "the Hospital has no walk-in outpatient clinical facility to provide the type of service" SHS offers, and they are told that the Hospital does not receive any funds to provide that type of service.

Feb. 2/71 The SHS Review Committee

meets amidst rumors that the B of G and University Administration are going to close down SHS. Two reporters from Gateway are present. Tyndall says it would be "most unlikely and most unwise" for the B of G to take any actions on SHS without waiting for the Review Committee to report. He also says "there is no expectation that there will be any major change in the SHS budget for the year 1972-73."

Feb. 3/72 Gateway prints a major

front page article "Student Health Service Investigated," and reports on the Feb. 2 meeting: It reports Tyndall as saying the Review Committee was set up because "there were questions raised by certain members of the Board of Governors and other members of the Administration questioning whether or not Medicare had made the Health Service obsolete," and that "there was a problem of space for the Health Service."

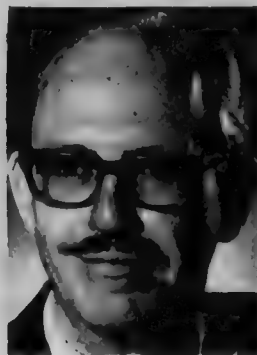
Ball says "I can't reassure stu-

dents" that the Service will continue, while workers at the Service admit they are troubled by the rumors that the Service is to be axed.

Cookson says that in all the months since Wyman's July assurance that every area of the university budget was being looked into, only the Health Service had been subjected to a GFC Review Committee.



GORDON TYNDALL



LORNE LEITCH

Gateway reports that "there are several reasons to believe that the basis of the Administration's inquiry into student medical services does not lie in the University's need to balance its budget."

It lists "the rather puzzling reluctance" of University authorities to save \$84,000 by transferring the cost of the SHS infirmary service to the University Hospital. It says the Hospital was agreeable to the transfer, and quotes Dr. Ball as saying the transfer "was blocked by Dr. Wyman because it was something which had to originate with the Board of Governors." It quotes Tyndall as saying the transfer hadn't been arranged because the proposal had never been put before the Hospital Board. According to the minutes of the Feb. 2 Review Committee, Dr. Snell, Director of the Hospital, says the proposal had not been discussed by the Hospital Board because the University B of G had not presented it to them. Gateway points out that Wyman is a member of both the Hospital Board and the University B of G.

As a second reason for believing that the desire to review SHS does not stem from budget concern, Gateway points out that the SHS deficit would be quite small if the \$12.50 from each student's regular fees which at one time had gone directly to the Health Service, had not since been diverted into the University's general funds.

Gateway reports all medical authorities disagree with the University Administration's claim that Medicare might have made SHS obsolete. University Hospital authorities Dr. Snell (Director) and Dr. Kuckertz (Head of Emergency) "agreed with the proposition that Medicare did not affect the value of SHS in any major way." A statement by the SHS Committee agrees with their position. And Cookson says "We thought we had demonstrated that Medicare has really no relation to SHS." SHS provides medical services; Medicare is a method of payment for medical services. Cookson refers to a study by Dr. Greenhill "in which he proved that it was harder than ever to obtain medical service after the implementation of Medicare, due to the increase in utilization of health care facilities."

Tyndall says he is "still not convinced, but I don't want to debate the matter."

Gateway also reports all medical authorities agree that no alternative facilities exist which could take over all the services of SHS. Kuckertz says his hospital facilities are "utilized optimally," handling an average of 200 cases a day. The closure of SHS could result in over 100 new cases a day "and could create some difficulty" for Hospital facilities.

Snell agrees that the closure "would constitute a major problem" for his hospital.

Both agree that even if the Hospital could handle the load, the quality of service to students would decline. Kuckertz says "no hospital could provide the personal and thorough care that SHS does." Snell says "I think, personally, that the student body in this University has a need for a special health care service."

Kuckertz, Snell, and the SHS Committee agree that present private practitioners in the university area could not handle the problem either. "Most student cases are acute cases that can't wait for appointments," and it takes several days or weeks or months to get an appointment in this area of the city, "providing a physician is willing to accept any new patients."

Gateway says only a new private clinic in the area could provide similar services to SHS. It refers to the Batoni building (87 Ave. and 112 St.) when it says "Reports reaching the Gateway indicate that a new building . . . include plans for floor space dedicated to extensive medical facilities."

Gateway concludes that any fear for SHS' continued existence is apparently dispelled by Tyndall's statement in the Feb. 2 meeting that "it would be unwise for any action to be taken with respect to major changes in the Health Service until the Review Committee has made its report to General Faculties Council."

FEB. 23/72 Tyndall receives a cost analysis of SHS he requested from the University Comptroller M. A. Rousell. The analysis shows that SHS is already saving \$60,000 from its budget "largely because of unfilled positions and unavailability of medical staff at rates budgeted."

MAR. 7/72 J. Salmela (grad rep) tells the Review Committee "that the general feeling among the graduate students was that the Review Committee was an administrative plot to do away with the Health Service."

The Review Committee comes to its decision on SHS: Cookson and Salmela move "that in view of the discussion within the Committee and the presented documentation, the Joint Review Committee expresses its agreement that the University Health Service is highly desirable and is a basic necessity." The motion is carried.

On the matter of transferring the infirmary service to the University Hospital, saving SHS \$84,000, "Dr. Tyndall said that no detailed, spe-

why oh why have you given

cific proposal had yet been made on the matter. When it had been made, it would have to be cleared by the Hospital Commission." Dr. Tyndall will eventually report (April 26) that the proposal has been rejected. Dr. J. E. Bradley, Chairman of the University Board of Governors, is also Chairman of the Hospital Commission.

MAR. 24/72 The University Board of Governors votes to impose a compulsory SHS fee on students:

Moved by Mr. Franz Slatter and seconded by Mr. Don McKenzie that the Board approve in principle the recommendation that all costs incurred by the Student Health Service beyond those reimbursed by the Alberta Medical Insurance Commission should be charged to students on a 'break-even' basis by means of a compulsory fee; and that the Vice-President (Finance and Administration) be asked to submit a draft resolution to implement this decision at the earliest possible date.

Board of Governors, March 24/72
CARRIED

When Franz Slatter was asked about the possibility of SHS being cut back he said "there's no slack-off in students' need for SHS; I personally would come out in favour of it." When asked about the possibility of the service being closed, he replied "Don McKenzie and I would meet it head on in the Board of Governors." GATEWAY, Feb. 3/72

APR. 13/72 University exams begin.



MICHAEL BALL

APR. 21/72 The SHS Committee is told "that Vice-President Tyndall has been instructed by the Board of Governors and the President to develop a fee structure which would make the service self-supporting in 1972-73." It passes this motion:

Resolved that the University Health Service Committee deplores the consideration of adoption of any fee structure to implement a self-supporting policy for the Service and the singling out of the Service in this regard.

In reply to Tyndall's suggestion that some services be cut "to keep the fee to a minimum," Ball replies "that he had already reduced the budget to meet the required target reduction of \$50,000 and that in his opinion services could not be cut further and

still have a meaningful Service."

The Committee decides to reply to Tyndall's letter by sending a copy of their resolution deploring any fee, "and by pointing out that the Committee had already done its share of contributing to the solution of the University's financial problems "by developing proposals to save \$180,000," reducing the funds needed by 50 percent.

APR. 26/72 Tyndall tells the Review Committee that he feels its main role has been completed at the March 7 meeting "when a motion was passed concerning the need for a student health service," and that the Review Committee should now be dissolved. Despite the Committee's resolution that SHS is needed, Tyndall still wants them "to recommend to GFC that efforts to minimize the space requirements of the Health Service . . . be pursued with all vigorous effort."

The Committee is told that its job of determining the future of SHS has in fact been transferred to another committee "recently established by GFC to study priorities and to suggest ways in which these priorities could be reflected in the budget allocations for 1973-74." The Committee decides to report to GFC and to ask to be dissolved.

MAY 5/72 The Board of Governors decides that the SHS fee it imposed on students March 24 will not be compulsory. The fee will be optional, but if "a specified minimum percentage of the eligible students" do not pay, the Health Service will be cancelled in 1973-74. The percentage required to continue the Health Service is not disclosed or decided.

Moved by Dr. R. G. Baldwin, Seconded by C. L. Usher: Impose the fee for the 1972-73 academic year, but give the students the opportunity to opt out of this service if they wish to do so at the time of registration. The students would be advised at the time of registration that the Services will be discontinued in 1973-74 if a specified minimum percentage of the eligible students do not participate in this Service during 1972-73.

Board of Governors Finance Committee Report - CARRIED

MAY 30/72 A meeting is held to discuss implementation of the B of G policy. Present are Cookson, Greenhill and MacLachlan of the SHS committees; L. C. Leitch (Associate Vice-President, Finance and Administration); M. Rousell (Comptroller), and A. L. Darling of the Registrar's Office.

They decide that each student will decide at registration time whether she/he wishes to opt-out of SHS, and that at registration each student will be given a statement prepared by the Health Service to help make the decision.

MAY 31/72 Leitch sends a letter to all those present at the May 30 meeting, listing the points agreed to. He also says "there was some discussion on the percentage of registration that would be necessary in order that the

Service be continued. On reflection, and after some discussions following the meeting, I am of the opinion that the required percentage need not be communicated. This is simply one factor which will be considered by the Board, and if the students are aware that their interest will be



DON MCKENZIE and FRANZ SLATTER

gauged by the number registering, the precise percentage need not be specified."

JUNE 1/72 MacLachlan, Greenhill and Cookson send Leitch the statement from SHS to be given to every student at registration.

JUNE 2/72 Tyndall replies to a letter of Pat Delaney (Vice-President, Students' Union) which objected to the B of G's "arbitrary" decision, and which backed the stand of the SHS Committee (Apr. 21) that the Health Service was being "singled out" for a special fee.

Tyndall says that the B of G decision was taken only after the Board "had received and considered" the objections from the Students' Union (SU) and the Graduate Students' Association (GSA). He says "A continued reiteration of the false statement that this service was singled out would serve no useful purpose, and could serve only to antagonize the Board."

JUNE 7/72 Cookson writes to Wyman complaining that the B of G had asked for a SHS Review Committee to be set up, and then had taken actions seriously affecting SHS without waiting for the Committee's report. All this after Tyndall had assured members of the Review Committee (Feb. 2) "that no action by any body was contemplated and indeed, that it would be wrong for any such unilateral action to be taken whilst a Committee of GFC was discussing the problem and before it had reported."

As I see it the Board of Governors is shifting the decision as to whether the Health Service should continue from the reasoned discussion of the Joint [Review] Committee and the similar debate by GFC, to a simple vote by the student body accompanied by a financial penalty for each participant if he votes in a particular manner, namely in favour of continuance of the Service Dr. F. B. Cookson to President Wyman, June 7/72

JUNE 9/72 Many other letters are received by the University, from staff and students alike, objecting to the B of G actions on SHS.

The B of G rescinds that part of its May 5 motion which says that the Health Service will be cancelled if not enough students pay the \$10 fee. (Wyman

student's health the axe???

will later refer to this part of the motion as an "implied threat.") But it retains the fee principle, despite the stated objections of the SU and GSA, and despite the stated rejection of a fee by both of the GFC committees dealing with the Health Service. It again acts before the Review Committee has reported its findings to GFC, although the Board is aware that the findings are favorable to SHS.

Moved By Mr. D. McKenzie and seconded by Mr. F. Slatter that the Board of Governors rescind its earlier resolutions of March 24 and May 5/72 . . . and approve the following resolution instead:

that the Board approve in principle the recommendation that all costs incurred by the Health Services beyond those reimbursed by the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission be charged to students on a 'break-even' basis by means of a fee; and that students be given the opportunity to opt out of the supplementary services provided by the Health Services if they so desire up until the date at which the first installment of fees is due.

Board of Governors, June 9, 1972
CARRIED

McKenzie and Slatter remain as the "student representatives" on the Board, although their terms of office as SU President and Treasurer expired in March.

JUNE 13/72 On behalf of the SU and GSA Delaney sends a letter to Wyman objecting to the B of G actions. He encloses a joint brief drawn up by the SU and GSA. In his letter he supports Cookson's June 7 comments and says "If the Board of Governors is going to continue to act in this manner, it will make nonsense of the whole GFC Committee procedure. . . . If the normal procedures are to be usurped by the Board of Governors then maybe the GFC Executive should give some consideration to the effectiveness of General Faculties Council and its Committees." JUNE 15/72 Wyman acknowledges receipt of Delaney's letter. He says "Your letter will be distributed to the members of the Executive Committee of General Faculties Council." The letter is distributed, but the students' brief is not.

JUNE 16/72 Ball writes to Wyman about the latest B of G resolution which says that all SHS costs other than what is received from Medicare should be charged to students, but that students should be allowed to opt out of the "supplementary services" if they want.

Ball says "The latter part contradicts the first part, and appears to be based on several false assumptions." He explains that "the difference between the total operating budget and Health Care Insurance receipts is not due to the cost of certain so-called 'supplementary' services. Whatever is their size and degree of complexity, University Health Services across Canada report that they are only able to recover some 40% of operating costs from Medicare." Ball states that it is not possible to make certain services "available only to those students that elect to pay a fee . . .

since the Health Service operates as an integrated unit in which virtually all services are rendered by or under the supervision of a physician and are therefore insured services." Ball probably refers to the fact that under Medicare, no private concern can operate a competing health insurance scheme—a charge which might be levelled at the University if it instituted a Health Service fee.

JUNE 17/72 Tyndall replies to Delaney's letter of June 16 which again asked why Student Health had been singled out: "I cannot see how anyone could possibly argue that Student Health was singled out. It is, therefore, my opinion that your question is meaningless."

JUNE 19/72 The GFC Exec. meets and considers Cookson's June 7 letter questioning the propriety of the B of G actions on SHS. Wyman says that "Dr Cookson's objections were well taken" and that the Board's statement "had unintentionally contained an implied threat to the Service."

Wyman repeats, however, that the Board has decided to impose a fee to make the Service self-supporting, and that "the imposition of a fee was a matter which came within the purview of the Board." He says that the students on the Board (McKenzie and Slatter) had agreed to the imposition of a fee on students.

JULY 6/72 By accident, Student Health discovers that the Registrar's office has been sending out forms to incoming students, inviting them to opt out of the Health Service. It had been agreed (May 30) that this would not take place until registration time, and furthermore that a statement from SHS would be included to assist the student in making the decision. No SHS statement was being sent with the opt out forms.

Cookson is furious. He phones the Registrar's office to stop the forms being sent out, and after considerable discussion finds out that A. L. Darling is responsible. Darling was present at the May 30 meeting.

Cookson then writes to the B of G, concluding "I find this sequence of events incomprehensible."

JULY 7/72 Darling sends Cookson a two-page letter concerning the premature sending of the opt out forms. He seems to give no direct explanation: Cookson will later write to Delaney (July 12) saying "As you will see, his explanation is pathetic."

Darling claims ignorance of the B of G decisions, and says "to the present time we have not received" the statement which was prepared by SHS to be sent out to students. The statement had been sent to Leitch (Vice-President Finance and Administration) on June 1—five weeks previously.

JULY 10/72 The B of G replies to Cookson's July 6 letter about the premature sending of the opt-out forms. They attribute it to a "breakdown of communications" between Leitch and the Registrar's office. They say "steps are being taken to rectify this unfortunate error," but no action is taken to rectify the mistake, because the Registrar's office

"has no idea how many forms were sent out, or to which students."

JULY 13/72 Leitch apologizes to Ball about the forms, and he too says "this came about as a result of a lack of communication on our part, and steps are being taken to rectify the situation."

But then he adds "I am looking forward to getting together with you later on this summer in order to determine what other measures can be taken to make this Service self-supporting."

There is no expectation that there will be any major change in the SHS budget for the year 1972-73.

Vice-President, Finance and Administration, Feb 2/72

AUG. 31/72 The Edmonton Journal reports sudden staff cuts at SHS which reduce the budget by a further \$92,000 in nursing cuts alone. The cuts are to begin Sept. 1.

We're just waiting to see what happens . . . We hope that if anything happens, they let us know at least five or six months in advance . . . We don't know, you know how slowly things happen around a large bureaucracy.

Student Health Service Worker
Feb. 2, 1972

SEPT. 5/72 Registration begins. The opt out forms and the SHS statement are distributed to registering students.

Numerous students report that misleading, incorrect and contradictory information is being told to students during the registration procedures.

SEPT. 7/72 Ball calls up a Poundmaker reporter and requests an interview. During the interview he reveals that SHS is receiving many visits from University auditors inquiring into the SHS financial books down to the finest detail. He even jokingly suggests that "they are making sure we don't spend any money on coffee for the staff."

During the same interview, Ball says that while he was on holiday, the University Administration attempted to get doctors at SHS to sign new contracts which would have made them "Administrative or Professional Officers" (and thus more directly under the control of the Office of the Vice-President for Finance and Administration). In answer to a question, he confirmed that changing the status of the doctors "would make being a doctor at SHS a much less attractive position" than presently.

SEPT. 15/72 Wayne Madden, Education rep on GFC, reports that during the time of his working at Registration "it seemed like about 60% of the students were staying in SHS, about 30% were opting out, and the rest were waiting until the Oct. 15 fee deadline to decide."

SEPT. 20/72 Poundmaker prints a letter from Dr. Ball, charging that Administration is attempting to cut SHS, and that students are being misled about its services, and the nature of the fee.

OFS plans fee referendum

TORONTO (CUP) -- The Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) executive yesterday (Sept. 18) reaffirmed its intentions to hold a referendum in October for students to decide whether to withhold their second term tuition fee installment in January.

The fee boycott would be a protest against the Ontario government's decision to raise tuition fees and cut back student award grants.

The referendum will be held Oct. 10-12 on all campuses belonging to OFS. The organization represents students' councils at 13 universities and community colleges. OFS's campaign urging students to pay only their first fee instalment has been a success, with unofficial figures quoting up to 90 per cent compliance.

The referendum will ask students in Ontario universities three questions:

1) Whether they endorse the OFS demands that tuition fee increases be deferred until full discussion with interested groups and publication of the final report of the Ontario Commission of Post-Secondary Education, and that the Ontario Student Awards Program be amended to allow part-time student eligibility and restore the \$600 loan ceiling (recently raised to \$800).

2) Whether they agree to withhold their second instalment of fees when they come due in January.

3) Whether they would be willing to withhold the entire tuition fee amount next year if tuition fees are again raised.

OFS will meet after the referendum results are known to decide on further action.

Regina students nominate own v.p.

REGINA (CUP) -- Students at the University of Saskatchewan Regina Campus plan to nominate their own candidate for the position of Vice-Principal of Regina campus. The move was initiated after the student demand for parity on the selection committee was rejected by the university administration.

The selection committee choosing the vice-principal is composed of two Board of Governors members, two members of the Regina campus administration, two faculty members and two student representatives.

The students demanded equal representation on the committee but were turned down on the

grounds that students already had "parity"; that is the same representation as the other groups. The student representatives felt that students should have six members because they comprise the majority of people at the university.

The student representatives have issued an appeal to Regina students for further names for the position.

The vice-principal is the chief administrative officer of the campus. The committee has decided to hire a Canadian if the candidate has qualifications equal with a non-Canadian. Only a person from the Regina campus will be selected.

Carleton students protect their grass

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Residence students at Carleton University plan to occupy a campus lawn on September 20 to protest a university proposal for a new building on the site.

The new building would house classrooms and administration offices for St. Patrick's College, an institution affiliated with Carleton and now located in mid-town Ottawa about five miles from Carleton's main campus.

The protesting residence students say construction of a new building so close to existing dormitories would create unbearable construction noise. They also say that St. Pat's

main building should be set apart from the rest of the campus for the college to maintain its separate identity. They claim that Carleton received more from the sale of the St. Pat's building to Algonquin than the cost of a new building.

But the major reason for the protest is the fact that construction would eliminate the only grassy area around the residence complex.

Construction had been scheduled to begin September 1, but delays pushed the date forward until students were back on campus and became aware of the complications. The university's plans had previously received little publicity.

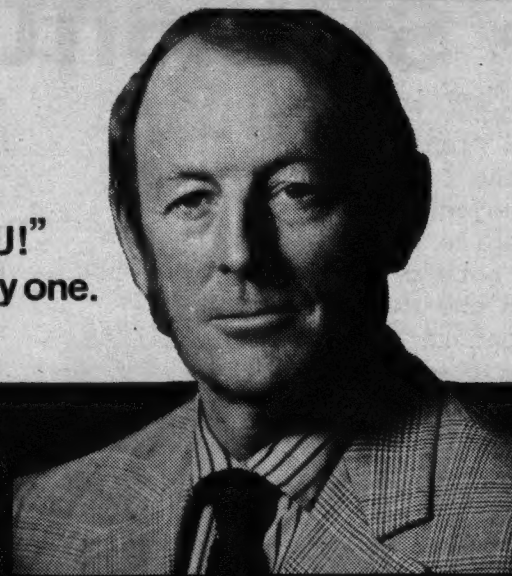
Peterborough strike called off

PETERBOROUGH (CUP) -- A series of rotating strikes by Peterborough high school students has been called off, after their teachers reached a tentative contract settlement with the Peterborough County Board of Education today (September 19).

The strikes protest a work-to-rule campaign by teachers,

which had been depriving students of normal extra-curricular activities. Until final contract settlement, a work-to-rule slowdown by Ottawa teachers continues with students considering further strike action after a one-day walkout last Friday (September 16).

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SUB ART GALLERY

: WHERE NOW?

From August of 1968 until the spring of 1972, the students of this university had an art gallery that was improving every year and that was establishing a good reputation with other galleries across Canada.

The gallery, which was located on the main floor of SUB behind the music listening room, was also establishing a reputation in Edmonton with students and other members of the community. According to a survey done last year, an average of about 500 persons visited the gallery each day. Many were students who had only to walk through SUB to become aware of the nature of a particular exhibition, but the journal revued the shows, giving the gallery good off-campus publicity.

The gallery was also popular with artists and art gallery administrators in Alberta as was shown by the reaction at a meeting held in Banff this summer.

At this meeting, a resolution was supported to encourage the

gallery in order to meet security standards and organize the gallery's operations.

Since last year's cutback in the Students' Union budget, the art gallery has received no money, and consequently it is no longer operating on the same level as before.

The reaction from the students at the time of this budget reassessment made it obvious that the SU's decision was not a popular one. The SU was petitioned by the students to call a special meeting concerning the fate of the gallery, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter and hopefully come up with a method of tightening up the gallery's budget.

Whether the Students' Union was sincerely interested in saving the gallery or whether they were merely using delay tactics to avoid coming directly to terms with an angry and rather large segment of the student body is hard to determine. They managed, however, to put off answering the students' demands until final exams and the summer vacation have taken the momentum out of the struggle to protect the gallery and preserve the results of all the work that was done to establish and improve it.

What is happening now and in the near future? Well, the gallery was used for a beer bash during FIW, and, of course, we lined up to get our ID there.

According to Cec Pretty, the manager of the arts activities in SUB, "it should not be impossible to create a self-sustaining Arts Centre in the Students' Union for the benefit of all concerned".

What Mr. Pretty hopes is that there will be a "willingness to compromise this year so that another level may be achieved next year or the year following".

There will be some art displayed in the gallery this year, but without money the entire set up and purpose of the gallery is changed. It can now be rented by approved artists who wish to exhibit and sell their works.

From Oct. 1 to Oct. 10, there will be a display of ceramics, and on Oct. 12, there will be a display entitled 'Artario 72'. 'Artario' is Canadian art done by a group of artists



POST-REGISTRATION MESS IN FORMER GALLERY WING

commissioned by the Ontario Arts Council to create works that could be mass produced and sold at low cost.

There also could be a flea market set up in the gallery, perhaps one day per week, but this is not certain as yet.

The weaving equipment used by those involved in the Students' Union Arts and Crafts, has also been set up in the gallery.

All artists who display their work in SUB will have to provide their own security and cover the cost of janitorial services by giving a percentage of their profits to the SU.

At this point I think that we as students should sit back and think about where our priorities lie as to how we want our SU fees spent. Not that our priorities matter to anyone, for it is difficult to discover where the priorities of the SU executive actually come from, and what influences their decisions. Their interests seem to be obscured by the usual curtain of political scheming.

It seems, however, that the

type of things which the SU will support directly with financial assistance is changing. The gallery is gone, and it seems that this will be the last year in which CKSR will be given financial support. Other arts activities which take place in SUB, such as student cinema, the music in RATT, and the Students' Union Arts and Crafts, are able to support themselves. The basic nature of an art gallery is different, however, and there is no way the gallery can present a varied and high quality series of exhibitions without some form of financial support.

The majority of the Students' Union capital comes directly from the students through fees, but the majority of the expenditures are not actually felt by the students in any direct way.

Last year there were few reasons why a student would ever go into SUB, and now there are even less.

What can the SU do about this dilemma? Probably nothing, because they are too deeply involved in past commitments, and in a crazy hierarchy that the typical student, being an art lover and scholar rather than a callous, evil,

egotistic, underhanded politician, can not understand.

Even with this ugly situation in mind, the fact is that the actual cost of the gallery was a drop in the bucket compared to other questionable expenditures such as HUB, and it was an expenditure which directly benefitted a large group of students.

The issue is not dead yet, but I think it soon will be. I personally am very sceptical about the possibility of financial support coming from outside sources. If the SU does not come up with the money now, the old gallery will soon be forgotten, and we will be back where we were in 1968.



CEC PRETTY

U of A Students' Union "to retain the art gallery and adjacent facilities for their original purpose and not, as now seems possible, allow them to be gradually converted to other uses."

The gallery was costing the students about \$20,000 per year to operate. This money was used to secure good exhibitions for the gallery from various part of North America, and also to staff the

'FTA': MORE EDUCATION THAN ENTERTAINMENT

So you think the American servicemen in Vietnam believe they are fighting to make the world safe for democracy? Or that there is no resistance from the people of Okinawa, Japan, or the Phillipines to the American military presence in their countries?

If you do, you haven't seen "FTA", now playing at the Towne Cinema.

"FTA" (Fuck The Army or Free The Army) is the film of the tour of the Jane Fonda - Donald Sutherland anti-war show through the staging areas for the war in Vietnam - Hawaii, Okinawa, the Phillipines, and Japan.

Taking an anti-war show to servicemen actively engaged in fighting would not seem to be an enviable task. But the show seems incredibly well-received.

Most of the footage centres

on the show itself - folksy protest songs and anti-military vaudeville. The most entertaining piece in the show is Sutherland sportscasting a battle.

The servicemen's opinions of the war range from "it's an inhuman and genocidal war" to "I like working for the army - but I don't belong 8,000 miles from home."

Some screen time is also given to the resistance by local people to the American military. Coverage is given to the Okinawans' strike against the American bases and the Phillipino's anti-imperialist parade.

The movie is not so much entertaining as educational. It is difficult to believe that such a level of awareness and opposition to the war exists within the American armed forces. But the movie does a very convincing job of

showing that it does.

It is unfortunate that the American government did not allow the "FTA" show to be taken directly into Vietnam. However, if you are interested in learning the feelings of Joe American drafted to "fight Communism" in a distant land, you should see "FTA".

If you believe the war is the glorious struggle of the patriotic American forces to save the people of Vietnam from godless Communism, you probably won't be able to sit through this movie. As one GI said in "FTA", "When we liberate a village, the people run and hide. When the Viet Cong come to a village, the villagers come out cheering and waving posters of Ho Chi Minh."

by Beelzebub

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EDMONTON EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE

EDMONTON ART GALLERY NOW HAS THREE SHOWS

This being a collection of embarrassingly inept observations, (the seer sees himself observed) and assorted trivia concerning the Edmonton Art Gallery, we begin. There are three exhibitions at

the gallery presently, each determined to set your rods erect and your cones dripping.

The largest is called "Diversity: Canada East". It represents a selection of young eastern artists

and suggests the great variety of contemporary techniques, forms and attitudes. Though works from all regions are present, most were lent by Ontario galleries, since that is where the traditional breaks with tradition in the arts seem to hold sway. Artists in Quebec appear to have withdrawn from recognized places of exhibition and are creating more for one another. There are fewer commercial galleries today in Montreal that are interested in contemporary art than there were ten years ago.

Possibly because of the strong tradition of individualism for which the Maritimes are famous, artists of the area are working in relative isolation from each other, and consequently the art community does not appear to be concentrated in any one centre.

So, some of the works involved are excellent, particularly those featuring Chris Pratt's disquieting brand of reality.

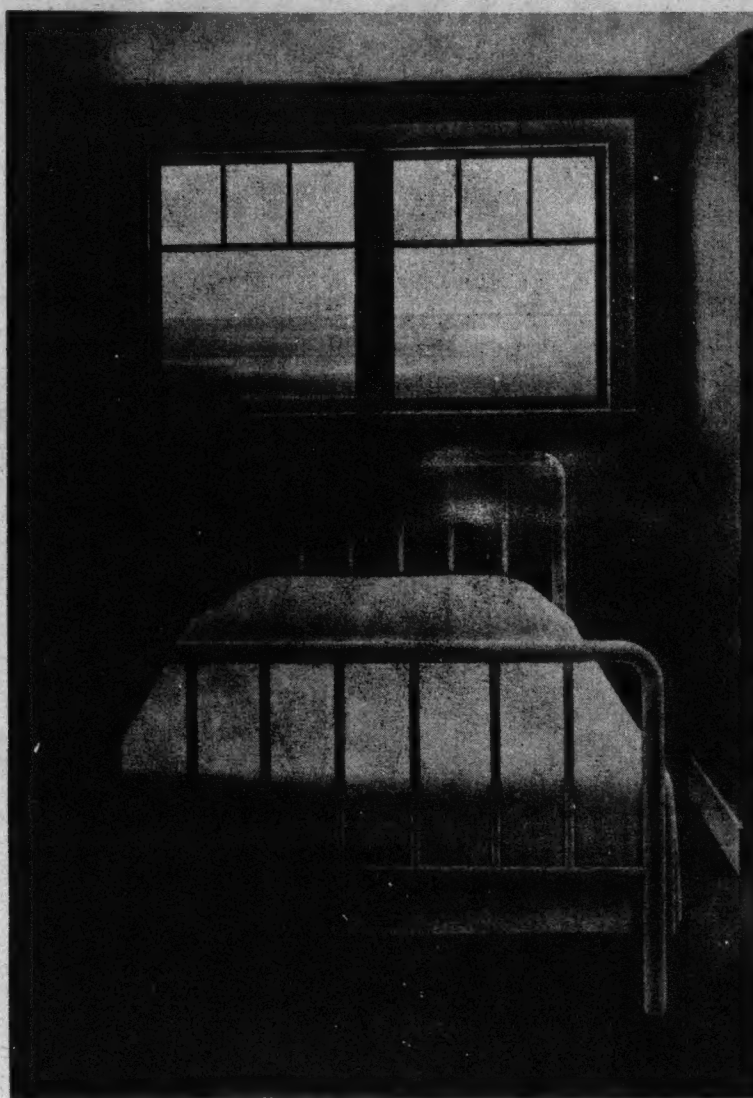
It is interesting to note that Mark Prent, though included in the catalogue for the show, failed to be included at the Edmonton gallery. Prent is the guy who uses mutilated, cut up, or grotesque human forms in his work. It is hard to keep in mind that his theme is roughly "the lack of social considerations" when confronted with a jar of pickled penises entitled "Prickles".

Those of you who have decided to stick it out this far will probably be familiar with sculptor Neil Fiertel. He has had shows at the SUB Gallery, and Ring House One, as well as three other Edmonton exhibitions. Says Fiertel, "Many of the images I use come to me late at night, full-blown, complete in form, and often, color." Well, that's groovy, Neil, I think we can all dig that, especially since your work is so fine.

The expressive nature of Neil's art might help some of you in need of a cathartic.



"EXPLODING TORSO #1" BY NEIL FIERTEL



"THE BED" BY CHRISTOPHER PRATT

Well, That leaves Greene, I'm afraid Mr. Greene is a little too far out of my depth. His collection of paintings deals mostly with night type things, with almost-crutches and other disturbing forms figuring prominently.

The "Diversity: Canada East" by Dave Bird

exhibition runs until October 15, Fiertel's exhibition until October 11 and Greene's until October 8.

I hope the whole thing hasn't been too, too painful for you.

John Mayall with fine band turns 'cultural night' into bouncy excitement

When John Mayall walked onto the stage of the Jubilee Auditorium last Wednesday night, he remarked on the quiet of the audience, and wondered aloud whether this was going to be "one of those cultural nights." The audience soon warmed up, though, when John and his group (Keet Hartley on drums, "Blue" Mitchell on trumpet and flugelhorn, Freddie Robinson on guitar, Nic Gaskin on standup bass and Fred Clark on sax) presented arrangements from their latest albums, "Movin On" and "Jazz-Blues Fusion."

As the title of his last album suggests, Mayall's current music is the result of an attempt to capture the best of both jazz and blues. This he did very successfully in his live show.

The arrangement of their second number was typical of the unique hybrid between blues and jazz which Mayall creates. The number was a blues "shuffle," which Mayall opened -- his mouth harp being doubled with his mellowly-amplified guitar harmonizing and often producing a fiddle-like effect. At this point there was a solid foundation of 12-bar blues, which Mitchell's horn then played with and slowly wandered away from into jazz, returning only after weaving the loose ends of his solo

back into blues.

Later in the same piece Vic Gaskin on standup bass and Keet Hartley on drums fought an "anything-you-can-do-I-can-do-better" musical battle with Hartley answering Gaskin's licks with an attempt to reproduce them rhythmically. The closer Hartley got to capturing Gaskin's bass in rhythm, the more complicated a theme Gaskin would improvise. The only apparent winner in this exchange was the audience, which rewarded each new attempt at musical one-upmanship with cheers.

Throughout the show Mayall himself seemed content to stay of the solo spotlight, and leave most of the lead guitar work to Robinson's smooth and controlled style. Instead, he occupied himself with laying down a solid mouth harp and guitar blues framework for his group to build on, and filling his infrequent solos with simultaneous guitar and harmonica breaks -- the guitar sometimes exactly doubling the harp line and other times splitting away into intricate harmonies and counter-melodies. The finale was a bouncy boogie which left the crowd yelling, understandably, for more.

By IAN BIRSE

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